

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: FREDERICK DUQUESNE**  
**INTERESTING CASE WRITE-UP**



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

March 12, 1985

DUQUESNE SPY RING

On January 2, 1942, 33 members of a Nazi spy ring headed by Frederick Joubert Duquesne were sentenced to serve a total of over 300 years in prison. They were brought to justice after a lengthy espionage investigation by the FBI. William Sebold, who had been recruited as a spy for Germany, was a major factor in the FBI's successful resolution of this case through his work as a double agent for the United States.

A native of Germany, William Sebold served in the German army during World War I. After leaving Germany in 1921, he worked in industrial and aircraft plants throughout the United States and South America. On February 10, 1936, he became a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Sebold returned to Germany in February, 1939, to visit his mother in Mulheim. Upon his arrival in Hamburg, Germany, he was approached by a member of the Gestapo who said that Sebold would be contacted in the near future. Sebold proceeded to Mulheim where he obtained employment.

In September, 1939, a Dr. Gassner visited Sebold in Mulheim and interrogated him regarding military planes and equipment in the United States. He also asked Sebold to return to the United States as an espionage agent for Germany. Subsequent visits by Dr. Gassner and a "Dr. Renken," later identified as Major Nikolaus Ritter of the German Secret Service, persuaded Sebold to cooperate with the Reich because he feared reprisals against family members still living in Germany.

Since Sebold's passport had been stolen shortly after his first visit from Dr. Gassner, Sebold went to the American Consulate in Cologne, Germany, to obtain a new one. While doing so, Sebold secretly told personnel of the American Consulate about his future role as a German agent and expressed his wish to cooperate with the FBI upon his return to America.

Sebold reported to Hamburg, Germany, where he was instructed in such areas as preparing coded messages and microphotographs. Upon completion of training, he was given five microphotographs containing instructions for preparing a code and detailing the type of information he was to transmit to Germany from the United States. Sebold was told to retain two of the microphotographs and to deliver the other three to German

ENCLOSURE

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operatives in the United States. After receiving final instructions, including using the assumed name of "Harry Sawyer," he sailed from Genoa, Italy, and arrived in New York City on February 8, 1940.

The FBI previously had been advised of Sebold's expected arrival, his mission and his intentions to assist them in identifying German agents in the United States. Under the guidance of Special Agents, Sebold established residence in New York City as Harry Sawyer. Also, an office was established for him as a consultant diesel engineer, to be used as a cover in establishing contacts with members of the spy ring. In selecting this office for Sebold, FBI Agents ensured that they could observe any meetings taking place there.

In May, 1940, a shortwave radio transmitting station operated by FBI Agents on Long Island established contact with the German shortwave station abroad. This radio station served as a main channel of communication between German spies in New York City and their superiors in Germany for 16 months. During this time, the FBI's radio station transmitted over 300 messages to Germany, and received 200 messages from Germany.

Sebold's success as a counterespionage agent against Nazi spies in the United States is demonstrated by the successful prosecution of the 33 German agents in New York. Of those arrested on charges of espionage, 19 pleaded guilty. The 14 men who entered pleas of not guilty were brought to trial in Federal District Court, Brooklyn, New York, on September 3, 1941, and they were all found guilty by jury on December 13, 1941.

The activities of each of these convicted spies and Sebold's role in uncovering their espionage activities for the Reich follow.

#### FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE

Born in Cape Colony, South Africa, on September 21, 1877, Frederick Joubert Duquesne emigrated from Hamilton, Bermuda, to the United States in 1902 and became a naturalized United States citizen on December 4, 1913. Duquesne was implicated in fraudulent insurance claims, including one that resulted from a fire aboard the British steamship Tennyson which caused the vessel to sink on February 18, 1916. When he was arrested on November 17, 1917, he had in his possession a large file of news clippings concerning bomb explosions on ships, as well as a letter from the Assistant German Vice Consul at Managua, Nicaragua. The letter indicated that "Captain Duquesne" was "one who has rendered considerable service to the German cause."

When Sebold returned to the United States in February, 1940, Duquesne was operating a business known as the "Air Terminals Company" in New York City. After establishing his first contact with Duquesne by letter, Sebold met with him in Duquesne's office. During their initial meeting, Duquesne, who was extremely concerned about the possibility of electronic surveillance devices being present in his office, gave Sebold a note stating that they should talk elsewhere. After relocating to an Automat, the two men exchanged information about members of the German espionage system with whom they had been in contact.

Duquesne provided Sebold with information for transmittal to Germany during subsequent meetings, and the meetings which occurred in Sebold's office were filmed by FBI Agents. Duquesne, who was vehemently anti-British, submitted information dealing with national defense in America, the sailing of ships to British ports and technology. He also regularly received money from Germany in payment for his services.

On one occasion, Duquesne provided Sebold with photographs and specifications of a new type of bomb being produced in the United States. He claimed that he secured that material by secretly entering the DuPont plant in Wilmington, Delaware. Duquesne also explained how fires could be started in industrial plants. Much of the information Duquesne obtained was the result of his correspondence with industrial concerns. Representing himself as a student, he requested data concerning their products and manufacturing conditions.

Duquesne was brought to trial and was convicted. He was sentenced to serve 18 years in prison on espionage charges, as well as a 2-year concurrent sentence and payment of a \$2,000 fine for violation of the Registration Act.

#### PAUL BANTE

A native of Germany, Paul Bante served in the German army during World War I. He came to the United States in 1930 and became a naturalized United States citizen in 1938.

Bante, formerly a member of the German-American Bund, claimed that Germany put him in contact with one of their operatives, Paul Fehse, because of Bante's previous association with a Dr. Ignatz T. Griebel. Before fleeing to Germany to escape prosecution, Dr. Griebel had been implicated in a Nazi spy ring with Guenther Gustave Rumrich, who was tried on espionage charges in 1938.



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Bante assisted Paul Fehse in obtaining information about ships bound for Britain with war materials and supplies. Bante claimed that as a member of the Gestapo his function was to create discontent among union workers, stating that every strike would assist Germany.

Sebold met Bante at the Little Casino Restaurant, which was frequented by several members of this spy ring. During one such meeting, Bante advised that he was preparing a fuse bomb, and he subsequently delivered dynamite and detonation caps to Sebold.

Entering a guilty plea to violation of the Registration Act, Bante was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment and was fined \$1,000.

#### MAX BLANK

Max Blank came to the United States from Germany in 1928. Although he never became a United States citizen, Blank had been employed in New York City at a German library and at a book store which catered to German trade.

Paul Fehse, a major figure in this case, informed Germany that Blank, who was acquainted with several members of the spy ring, could secure some valuable information but lacked the funds to do so. Later Fehse and Blank met with Sebold in his office. They told Sebold that Blank could obtain details about rubberized self-sealing airplane gasoline tanks, as well as a new braking device for airplanes, from a friend who worked in a shipyard. However, he needed money to get the information.

Blank pleaded guilty to violation of the Registration Act. He received a sentence of 18 months' imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine.

#### ALFRED E. BROKOFF

Alfred E. Brokhoff, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1923 and became a naturalized citizen in 1929. He was a mechanic for the United States Lines in New York City for 17 years prior to his arrest. Because of his employment on the docks, he knew almost all of the other agents in this group who were working as seamen on various ships.

Brokhoff helped Fehse secure information about the sailing dates and cargoes of vessels destined for England. He also assisted Fehse in transmitting this information to Germany. Also, another German agent, George V. Leo Waalen, reported that he had received information from Brokhoff for transmittal to Germany.

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Upon conviction, Brokhoff was sentenced to serve a five-year prison term for violation of the espionage statutes and to serve a two-year concurrent sentence for violation of the Registration Act.

#### HEINRICH CLAUSING

In September, 1934, German-born Heinrich Clausing came to the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1938. Having served on various ships sailing from New York Harbor since his arrival in the country, he was employed as a cook on the SS Argentine at the time of his arrest.

Closely associated with Franz Stigler, one of the principal contact men for this spy ring, Clausing operated as a courier. He transported microphotographs and other material from the United States to South American ports, from which the information was sent to Germany via Italian airlines. He also established a mail drop in South America for expeditious transmittal of information to Germany by mail.

Clausing was convicted and was sentenced to serve eight years for violation of espionage statutes. He also received a two-year concurrent sentence for violation of the Registration Act.

#### CONRADIN OTTO DOLD

Conradin Otto Dold came to the United States from Germany in 1926. He became a United States citizen in 1934 under the Seamen's Act. Prior to his arrest, he was Chief Steward aboard the SS Siboney of the American Export Lines.

Dold was related to people holding high positions in Germany and was closely associated with other members of the espionage group who worked on ships sailing from New York Harbor. As a courier, Dold carried information from Nazi agents in the United States to contacts in neutral ports abroad for transmittal to Germany.

Dold was sentenced to serve ten years in prison on espionage charges and received a two-year concurrent sentence and a fine of \$1,000 for violation of the Registration Act.

#### RUDOLF EBELING

After leaving Germany for the United States in 1925, Rudolf Ebeling became an American citizen in 1933. He was employed as a foreman in the Shipping Department of Harper and Brothers in New York City when he was arrested.

Ebeling obtained information regarding ship sailings and cargoes, which he provided to Paul Fense for transmittal to Germany. He also furnished such information to Leo Waalen, who delivered the material to Sebald for transmittal.

Upon conviction, Ebeling was sentenced to five years in prison on espionage charges. He also received a two-year concurrent sentence and a \$1,000 fine for violating the Registration Act.

#### RICHARD EICHENLAUB

Richard Eichenlaub, who came to the United States in 1930 and became a citizen in 1936, operated the Little Casino Restaurant in the Yorkville Section of New York City. This restaurant was a rendezvous for many members of this spy ring, and Eichenlaub introduced several new members into the group.

Eichenlaub reported to the German Gestapo and often obtained information from his customers who were engaged in national defense production. Through Eichenlaub, dynamite was delivered to Sebald from Bante.

Having entered a plea of guilty to violation of the Registration Act, Eichenlaub was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 and to serve 18 months in prison.

#### HEINRICH CARL EILERS

A native of Germany, Heinrich Carl Eilers came to the United States in 1923 and became a citizen in 1932. From 1933 until his arrest, he served as a steward on ships sailing from New York City.

Eilers made a trip from New York to Washington, D.C., to obtain information for Germany from the Civil Aeronautics Authority. His mission, however, was unsuccessful.

At the time of his arrest in New York City by Customs authorities in June, 1940, he had in his possession 20 letters addressed to people throughout Europe. He also had books relating to magnesium and aluminum alloys which had been sent to him by Edmund Carl Heine, one of the principal espionage agents in this group.

Upon conviction, Eilers received a five-year prison sentence on espionage charges and a concurrent sentence of two years' imprisonment and a \$1,000 fine under the Registration Act.

PAUL FEHSE

In 1934, Paul Fehse left Germany for the United States, where he became a citizen in 1938. Since his arrival in this country, he had been employed as a cook aboard ships sailing from New York Harbor.

Fehse was one of the directing forces in this espionage group. He arranged meetings, directed members' activities, correlated information that had been developed, and arranged for its transmittal to Germany, chiefly through Sebold. Fehse, who was trained for espionage work in Hamburg, Germany, claimed he headed the Marine Division of the German espionage system in the United States.

Having become quite apprehensive and nervous, Fehse made plans to leave the country. He obtained a position on the SS Siboney, which was scheduled to sail from Hoboken, New Jersey, for Lisbon, Portugal, on March 29, 1941. He planned to desert ship in Lisbon and return to Germany.

However, before he could leave the United States, Fehse was arrested by FBI Agents. Upon arrest, he admitted sending letters to Italy for transmittal to Germany, as well as reporting the movements of British ships.

On April 1, 1941, Fehse was sentenced on a plea of guilty to serve one year and one day in prison for violation of the Registration Act. He subsequently pleaded guilty to espionage and received a prison sentence of 15 years.

EDMUND CARL HEINE

A native of Germany, Edmund Carl Heine came to the United States in 1914 and became a naturalized citizen in 1920. Until 1938, he held various positions in the foreign sales and service departments of Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Motor Corporation. His employment took him to the West Indies, South America, Spain, and Berlin, Germany. Heine was closely associated with Dr. Hans Luther, former German Ambassador in Washington, D.C., and Prince Louis Ferdinand of Berlin.

Heine sent letters from Detroit, Michigan, to Lilly Stein, one of the German spies Sebold was instructed to contact. The letters contained detailed technical data regarding the military, aircraft construction and various industries. He also wrote to aircraft companies to obtain information about their production, number of employees and the time required to construct military planes.

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After obtaining technical books relating to magnesium and aluminum alloys, Heine sent the materials to Heinrich Eilers. To ensure safe delivery of the books to Germany in case they did not reach Eilers, Heine indicated the return address on the package as the address of Lilly Stein.

Upon conviction of violating the Registration Act, Heine received a \$5,000 fine and a two-year prison sentence.

#### FELIX JAHNKE

In 1924, Felix Jahnke left Germany for the United States, where he became a naturalized citizen in 1930. Jahnke had attended military school in Germany and had served in the German army as a radio operator.

Jahnke and Axel Wheeler-Hill secured the services of Josef Klein, a radio technician, in building a portable radio set for Jahnke's apartment in the Bronx. Jahnke used this radio to transmit messages, which were intercepted by the FBI, to Germany. He also visited the docks in New York harbor to obtain information about any vessels bound for England.

After pleading guilty to violation of the Registration Act, Jahnke was sentenced to serve 20 months in prison and to pay a \$1,000 fine.

#### GUSTAV WILHELM KAERCHER

Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher came to the United States in 1923, becoming a citizen in 1931. He served in the German army during World War I and was a former leader of the German Bund in New York. During visits to Germany, he was seen to have worn a German army officer's uniform. At the time of his arrest, he was engaged in designing power plants for the American Gas and Electric Company in New York City.

Kaercher was arrested with Paul Scholtz, who had just handed Kaercher a table of call letters and frequencies for transmitting information to Germany by radio.

As a result of his guilty plea to charges of violating the Registration Act, Kaercher received a \$2,000 fine and a prison sentence of 22 months.

#### JOSEF KLEIN

A native of Germany, Josef Klein came to the United States in 1925; he did not become a citizen. Klein, a photographer and lithographer, had been interested in the building and operation of shortwave radio transmitters.

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Klein constructed a portable shortwave radio transmitting and receiving set for Felix Jahnke and Axel Wheeler-Mill. When he built the radio set, Klein knew it would be used for transmitting messages to Germany.

Upon conviction, Klein received a sentence of five years' imprisonment on espionage charges and a concurrent sentence of two years' imprisonment under the Registration Act.

#### HARTWIG RICHARD KLEISS

Born in Germany, Hartwig Richard Kleiss came to this country in 1925 and became a naturalized citizen six years later. Following his arrival in the United States, he was employed as a cook on various ships.

Kleiss obtained information for Germany, including blueprints of the SS America which showed the locations of newly installed gun emplacements. He included information about how guns would be brought into position for firing. Kleiss also obtained details on the construction and performance of new speedboats being developed by the United States Navy, which he submitted to Sebold for transmittal to Germany.

Kleiss had originally chosen to stand trial. However, after cross-examination, he changed his plea to guilty on charge of espionage and received an eight-year prison sentence.

#### HERMAN W. LANG

Herman W. Lang came to the United States from Germany in 1927 and became a citizen in 1939. He was one of four people Sebold had been told to contact in the United States.

Until his arrest, Lang had been employed by a company manufacturing highly confidential materials essential to the national defense of the United States. During a visit to Germany in 1938, Lang conferred with German military authorities and reconstructed plans of the confidential materials from memory.

Upon conviction, Lang received a sentence of 18 years in prison on espionage charges and a 2-year concurrent sentence under the Registration Act.

#### EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS

A native of Arkansas, Evelyn Clayton Lewis had been living with Frederick Joubert Duquesne in New York City. Miss Lewis had expressed her anti-British and anti-Semitic feelings during her relationship with Duquesne. She was aware of his

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espionage activities and condoned them. While she was not active in obtaining information for Germany, she helped Duquesne prepare material for transmittal abroad.

Upon a guilty plea, Miss Lewis was sentenced to serve one year and one day in prison for violation of the Registration Act.

#### RENE EMANUEL MEZENEN

Rene Emanuel Mezenen, a Frenchman, claimed United States citizenship through the naturalization of his father. Prior to his arrest he was employed as a steward in the transatlantic clipper service.

The German Intelligence Service in Lisbon, Portugal, asked Mezenen to act as a courier, transmitting information between the United States and Portugal on his regular trips on the clipper. He accepted this offer for financial gain. In the course of flights across the Atlantic, Mezenen also reported his observance of convoys sailing for England. He also became involved in smuggling platinum from the United States to Portugal.

Following a plea of guilty, Mezenen received an eight-year prison term for espionage and two concurrent years for registration violations.

#### CARL REUPER

Having come to the United States from Germany in 1929, Carl Reuper became a citizen in 1936. Prior to his arrest he served as an inspector for the Westinghouse Electric Company in Newark, New Jersey.

Reuper obtained photographs for Germany relating to national defense materials and construction, which he obtained from his employment. He arranged radio contact with Germany through the station established by Felix Jahnke. On one occasion, he conferred with Sebold regarding Sebold's facilities for communicating with German authorities.

Upon conviction, Reuper was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment on espionage charges and 2 years' concurrent sentence under the Registration Act.

#### EVERETT MINSTER ROEDER

Born in the Bronx, New York, Roeder was a draftsman and designer of confidential materials for the United States Army and Navy.

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Sebold had delivered microphotograph instructions to Roeder, as ordered by German authorities. Roeder and Sebold met in public places and proceeded to spots where they could talk privately.

In 1936, Roeder had visited Germany and was requested by German authorities to act as an espionage agent. Primarily due to monetary rewards he would receive, Roeder agreed.

Roeder entered a guilty plea to the charge of espionage and was sentenced to 16 years in prison.

#### PAUL ALFRED W. SCHOLZ

A German native, Paul Scholz came to the United States in 1926 but never attained citizenship. He had been employed in German book stores in New York City, where he disseminated Nazi propaganda.

Scholz had arranged for Josef Klein to construct the radio set used by Felix Jahnke and Axel Wheeler-Hill. At the time of his arrest, Scholz had just given Gustav Wilhelm Kaercher a list of radio call letters and frequencies. He also encouraged members of this spy ring to secure data for Germany and arranged contacts between various German agents.

Upon conviction, Scholz was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment for espionage with 2 years' concurrent sentence under the Registration Act.

#### GEORGE GOTTLOB SCHUH

George Schuh, a native of Germany, came to the United States in 1923. He became a citizen in 1939 and was employed as a carpenter.

As a German agent, he sent information directly to the Gestapo in Hamburg, Germany, from this country. Schuh had provided Alfred Brokhoff information that Winston Churchill had arrived in the United States on the HMS George V. He also furnished information to Germany concerning the movement of ships carrying materials and supplies to Britain.

Having pleaded guilty to violation of the Registration Act, Schuh received a sentence of 18 months in prison and a \$1,000 fine.



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ERWIN WILHELM SIEGLER

Erwin Siegler came to the United States from Germany in 1929 and attained citizenship in 1936. He had served as chief butcher on the SS America until it was taken over by the United States Navy.

A courier, Siegler brought microphotographic instructions to Sebold from German authorities on one occasion. He also had brought \$2,900 from German contacts abroad to pay Lilly Stein, Duquesne and Roeder for their services and to buy a bomb sight. He served the espionage group as an organizer and contact man, and he also obtained information about the movement of ships and military defense preparations at the Panama Canal.

Subsequent to his conviction, Siegler was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on espionage charges and a concurrent 2-year term for violation of the Registration Act.

OSCAR RICHARD STABLER

Born in Germany, Oscar Stabler came to this country in 1923 and became a citizen in 1933. He had been employed primarily as a barber aboard transoceanic ships.

In December, 1940, British authorities in Bermuda found a map of Gibraltar in his possession. He was detained for a short period before being released.

A close associate of Conradin Otto Dold, Stabler served as a courier, transmitting information between German agents in the United States and contacts abroad.

Stabler was convicted and sentenced to serve five years in prison for espionage and a two-year concurrent term under the Registration Act.

HEINRICH STADE

Heinrich Stade came to the United States from Germany in 1922 and became a citizen in 1929. Stade had arranged for Paul Bante's contact with Sebold and had transmitted data to Germany regarding points of rendezvous for convoys carrying supplies to England.

Following a guilty plea to violation of the Registration Act, Stade was fined \$1,000 and received a 15-month prison sentence.

LILLY BARBARA CAROLA STEIN

Born in Vienna, Austria, Lilly Stein, met Hugo Sebold, the espionage instructor who had trained William Sebold (the two men were not related) in Hamburg, Germany. She enrolled in this school and was sent to the United States in 1939.

Lilly Stein was one of the people to whom Sebold had been instructed to deliver microphotograph instructions upon his arrival in this country. She frequently met with Sebold to give him information for transmittal to Germany, and her address was used as a return address by other agents in mailing data for Germany.

Miss Stein pleaded guilty and received sentences of 10 years' and 2 concurrent years' imprisonment for violations of espionage and registration statutes, respectively.

FRANZ JOSEPH STIGLER

In 1931, Franz Stigler left Germany for the United States, where he became a citizen in 1939. He had been employed as a crew member aboard United States ships until his discharge from the SS America when the United States Navy converted that ship into the USS West Point.

His constant companion was Erwin Siegler, and they operated as couriers in transmitting information between the United States and German agents abroad. Stigler sought to recruit amateur radio operators in the United States as channels of communication to German radio stations. He had also observed and reported defense preparations in the Canal Zone and had met with other German agents to advise them in their espionage pursuits.

Upon conviction, Stigler was sentenced to serve 16 years in prison on espionage charges with 2 concurrent years for registration violations.

ERICH STRUNCK

A seaman aboard ships of the United States Lines since his arrival in this country, Erich Strunck came to the United States from Germany in 1927. He became a naturalized citizen in 1935.

As a courier, Strunck carried messages between German agents in the United States and Europe. He requested authority to steal the diplomatic bag of a British officer traveling aboard his ship and to dispose of the officer by pushing him overboard. Sebold convinced him that it would be too risky to do so.

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Strunck was convicted and sentenced to serve 10 years in prison on espionage charges. He also was sentenced to serve a two-year concurrent term under the Registration Act.

LEO WAALLEN

Waalén was born in Danzig while that city was under German domination. He entered the United States by "jumping ship" about 1935. He was a painter for a small boat company which was constructing small craft for the United States Navy.

Waalén gathered information about ships sailing for England. He also obtained a confidential booklet issued by the FBI which contained precautions to be taken by industrial plants to safeguard national defense materials from sabotage. Waalén also secured Government contracts listing specifications for materials and equipment, as well as detailed sea charts of the United States Atlantic coastline.

Following his conviction, Waalén was sentenced to 12 years in prison for espionage and a concurrent 2-year term for violation of the Registration Act.

ADOLF HENRY AUGUST WALISCHEWSKI

A German native, Walischewski had been a seaman since maturity. He became a naturalized citizen in 1935.

Walischewski became connected with the German espionage system through Paul Fehse. His duties were confined to those of courier, carrying data from agents in the United States to contacts abroad.

Upon conviction, Walischewski received a five-year prison sentence on espionage charges, as well as a two-year concurrent sentence under the Registration Act.

ELSE WEUSTENFELD

Else Weustenfeld arrived in the United States from Germany in 1927 and became a citizen 10 years later. From 1935 until her arrest, she was a secretary for a law firm representing the German Consulate in New York City.

Miss Weustenfeld was thoroughly acquainted with the German espionage system and delivered funds to Duquesne which she had received from Lilly Stein, her close friend.

She lived in New York City with Hans W. Ritter, a principal in the German espionage system. His brother, Nickolaus

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Ritter, was the "Dr. Henken" who had enlisted Sebald as a German agent. In 1940, Weustenfeld visited Hans Ritter in Mexico, where he was serving as a paymaster for the German Intelligence Service.

After pleading guilty, Else Weustenfeld was sentenced to five years' imprisonment on charge of espionage and two concurrent years on charge of registration violations.

#### AXEL WHEELER-HILL

Axel Wheeler-Hill came to the United States in 1923 from his native land of Russia. He was naturalized as a citizen in 1929 and was employed as a truck driver.

Wheeler-Hill obtained information for Germany regarding ships sailing to Britain from New York harbor. With Felix Jahnke, he enlisted the aid of Paul Scholz in building a radio set for sending coded messages to Germany.

Following conviction, Wheeler-Hill was sentenced to serve 15 years in prison for espionage and 2 concurrent years under the Registration Act.

#### BERTRAM WOLFGANG ZENZINGER

Born in Germany, Zenzinger came to the United States in 1940 as a naturalized citizen of the Union of South Africa. His reported reason for coming to this country was to study mechanical dentistry in Los Angeles, California.

In July 1940, Zenzinger received a pencil for preparing invisible messages for Germany in the mail from Siegler. He sent several letters to Germany through a mail drop in Sweden outlining details of national defense materials.

Zenzinger was arrested by FBI Agents on April 16, 1941. Pleading guilty, he received 18 months in prison for violation of the Registration Act and 8 years' imprisonment for espionage.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**  
**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION**  
**COVER SHEET**

**SUBJECT: FREDERICK DUQUESNE**

**SECTION: 1**

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE

1. Immigration and Naturalization

[REDACTED] Supreme Court, New York City.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold

Warren Annunciata - R.C.A.

Senator W. Warren Barbour

Chase National Bank

Chief, Chemical Warfare Service

3/26/40

4/3/40

4/9/40

4/12/40

6/28/40

[REDACTED] R.C.A.

[REDACTED] Bureau of Securities, N.Y.

[REDACTED] Grumman Aircraft Eng. Co.,

6/28/40

[REDACTED] Haskelite Mfg. Co.,

[REDACTED] County Clerk

[REDACTED] Air Associates, Inc.

6/25/41

(See Sect. I- "Sebolds Office

6/25/41

[REDACTED] Manufacturers Trust Co.,

[REDACTED] Trust Company of North America.

[REDACTED] Bankers Trust Co.,

[REDACTED] Armored Vest Co.

[REDACTED], Georgia State Revenue Department.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

[REDACTED] 3/13/40

[REDACTED] 5/1/40

[REDACTED] 2/26/40

[REDACTED] 7/22/40

[REDACTED] 2/26/40

T. J. Donegan

J. C. Ellsworth

[REDACTED] 3/13/40

5/4/40

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION (DUQUESNE)

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence (Cont'd)

[REDACTED]	5/14/40	5/29/40	5/12/41	4/30/41
[REDACTED]	5/9/40	2/22/41		
[REDACTED]	6/25/41			
[REDACTED]	3/13/40	4/19/40	4/24/40	
[REDACTED]	5/1/40	5/29/40		
[REDACTED]	6/28/41			
[REDACTED]	6/28/41	6/29/41		
[REDACTED]	6/28/41			
[REDACTED]	4/19/40	4/20/40	5/14/40	
[REDACTED]	11/22/40	6/25/41		
[REDACTED]	6/25/41			
[REDACTED]	2/26/40			
[REDACTED]	7/22/40			
G. A. Nease	2/26/40	3/13/40	3/26/40	
R. F. Newkirk	3/13/40	5/3/40	to date	
[REDACTED]	3/13/40	5/1/40	5/4/40	5/29/40
[REDACTED]	6/28/41			
J. A. Sizoo	4/29/40			
[REDACTED]	4/23/41	5/28/41	6/28/41	
F. W. Waikart	3/13/40	5/27/40		

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4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

[REDACTED]	4/20/41	
R. F. Newkirk	3/13/40	5/3/40 to date
C. H. Stanley	8/8/40	

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

[REDACTED]  
 Supervisor, Works Progress Administration, N.Y., N.Y.  
 [REDACTED] U.S.N.

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RE: FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE, with aliases:  
Arnstein, D. F. Barron, Frederick Barron, Col.  
Bezin, Fred Buquesne, F. Crabbe, Frank Crabbe, F.  
Craven, Major Frederick Craven, Frederick De  
T. Craven, F. Detrafford Craven, John DuCain,  
Dunn, Fritz Duquesne, Captain Fritz Duquesne,  
Colonel F. J. Duquesne, Fritz J. Duquesne, Fritz  
Joubert Duquesne, Colonel Marquis Duquesne, Paul  
Duquesne, J. Q. Farn, Fordham, George Fordham,  
Frederick Fredericks, Fritters, J. Hernandez,  
Fred Howe, "Jim", Jimmy, Piet Niacoud, Nio Panaar,  
William Smith, Captain Claude Staughton, Captain  
Claude Stoughton, Fred Stoughton, Berthold Szabo,  
Vam Dam, Von Goutard, Worthy, Julian Zeller.

Business Address: Securities Service Company,  
Room 1504,  
170 Broadway, New York City.

Residence Address: 47 West 54th Street,  
New York City.

\* \* \* \* \*

From Immigration and Naturalization Service records, 641 Washington Street, New York City, it was ascertained that DUQUESNE was born December 21, 1877, at Cape Colony, South Africa. He immigrated to the United States from Hamilton, Bermuda, September 12, 1902, landing at Baltimore, Maryland, from the SS MARGARET, September 16, 1902. Petition for Naturalization number 21934 was filed July 18, 1912 in the Supreme Court in the County of New York. His occupation was given as correspondent and he listed his wife as ALICE WORTLEY DUQUESNE who, he stated, was born at Kingston, Jamaica. He received his Certificate of Naturalization number 400139 December 4, 1913 in the Supreme Court in the County of New York. According to his own statements to various people and in books written about him, he is supposed to have acted as a spy for the Boers during the British



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and Boer War in South Africa and also in South America for the Germans during World War No. 1.

(Ser. 237, Page 2  
Ser. 86, Page 55)

He enters this investigation through the fact that on or about January 26, 1940 a man known as HUGO SEBOLD, with aliases, connected with the German espionage organization in Hamburg, Germany, handed WILLIAM SEBOLD several microphotographs and also gave him the names of several people and their addresses in New York City and told him to contact these people after allowing a certain period of time to elapse from the date of his arrival in the United States. One of these persons was Col. FRITZ DUQUESNE, care of AIR TERMINALS, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City, and to whom he should write a prepared letter of introduction which was set out on one of the microphotographs. He was instructed to follow DUQUESNE's instructions and was given to understand that DUQUESNE was more or less at the head of the German espionage system in the United States.

(Ser. 86, Pages 34 & 37)

Subsequent information developed as a result of occurrences in which the Informant, WILLIAM SEBOLD, is involved are set out in detail in chronological order under his name. Serial and exhibit numbers will also appear there. Only the highlights or pertinent parts of conversations and documents received will be set out hereinafter in chronological order.

February 16,  
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD typed up a letter, according to the instructions which were set out in the microphotograph which he had received, in German. This letter, which he addressed, was turned over to Special Agent [REDACTED] for mailing.

February 24,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter addressed to himself, as HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box 865, Church Street Annex, New York City, which contained a letter on which is written "Air Terminals Company, 120 Wall

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Street, 31 Floor, NYC, Wh. 4-3940, between 2 and 4 P.M. Phone first," SEBOLD telephone DUQUESNE's office about 3:05 P.M., but received no answer.

February 26, 1940 He telephone DUQUESNE at his office about 9:45 A.M. and was advised by the girl that DUQUESNE was not in, but that he came in at regular hours and could usually be reached at about 4 P.M.

He again telephoned DUQUESNE at about 1:55 P.M. and again at 2:25 P.M., at which time DUQUESNE answered the telephone. He asked SEBOLD where he was. SEBOLD said he was at the City Hall place. DUQUESNE told him to come right down to the 31st floor at 12 Wall Street. SEBOLD entered the building at about 2:48 P.M. and as soon as he entered the room where DUQUESNE was DUQUESNE called over to him, "Hello Harry", and as he approached DUQUESNE's desk, DUQUESNE handed him a pink slip of paper, on which was printed in English, "We will go out. Cannot talk here." SEBOLD retained this memorandum and it is an exhibit in this case.

DUQUESNE said nothing more, but put on his coat and hat and they walked out on the street together. DUQUESNE suggested that they go to the Automat as it would not be so crowded at that hour. On the way to the Automat, DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD how he had come over, asking if he had come by way of China. He said that he had received a letter from China, saying that he, SAWYER, would come to see him. SEBOLD told DUQUESNE that he came by way of Genoa on the SS WASHINGTON. DUQUESNE then asked him if he had had any trouble getting in; that is, any trouble with the Immigration authorities, to which SEBOLD replied that he had not had any trouble.

SEBOLD then told DUQUESNE that he had a microphotographic message for him and also some information to be delivered to him which, however, was in the German language. He asked DUQUESNE if he could understand the German language and DUQUESNE said that he could not. He then told SEBOLD that he had once been tried for murder in New York and at that time swore that he could not understand German; that he had never been in Germany; and that he had no German connections.

DUQUESNE then asked him about conditions in Germany. Upon reaching the Automat, they both got a cup of coffee and sat

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b7C down in a distant corner. DUQUESNE exhibited two letters to SEBOLD. One was from [REDACTED] and told about his, SEBOLD's, coming to the United States as SAWYER. The other was a letter from [REDACTED]

SEBOLD gave DUQUESNE the microphotograph which he had brought from Germany for him. DUQUESNE instructed SEBOLD to type this up in English and return it to him.

SEBOLD asked DUQUESNE if he had a code and DUQUESNE pulled out a sheet of paper containing a code written entirely in numbers. Then he told DUQUESNE that he was going to set up a radio sending set and transmit messages to Germany. DUQUESNE indicated that he would give SEBOLD messages to send by radio at such time as the radio was in operation. DUQUESNE suggested that SEBOLD try to obtain a job in the Grumman airplane factory. He instructed SEBOLD that, in case he should want to see him, he would mail him a pamphlet or some other printed matter pertaining to radio at his address, 223 East 82nd Street. He stated that in case SEBOLD did not hear from him for a long time, he should telephone him anyway without waiting for a letter, and in all conversation talk as badly as possible about Germany and the Germans, so that he would create the opinion in people's minds that he was anti-Nazi. He stated that no one in the espionage business knows anybody else engaged in the same business; that he did not want to know who the other people were that he, SEBOLD, was to contact.

DUQUESNE said that he was known at 120 Wall Street as a man connected with the shipping business; that his reputation gave him an opportunity to secure information concerning incoming and outgoing ships. He asked if he, SEBOLD, had brought over any money for him.

DUQUESNE told SEBOLD that he knew how to make microphotographs; that he would teach him how to make them. SEBOLD told him that he had a leica camera, but that he was unable to tell him the speed of the camera when asked, explaining that he had recently

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purchased it and was not, as yet, well acquainted with it. DUQUESNE stated that he wanted to study his instructions and lay his plans; that he would later let him know what his decisions were.

DUQUESNE told SEBOLD to stay away from Germans, as every German in America was a squealer, and to be very cautious and to burn everything.

DUQUESNE talked a great deal about the conviction of FRITZ KUHN and claimed that the evidence was framed by the Jews.

DUQUESNE said that he would notify Hamburg that SAWYER had been to see him and that he would subsequently get in touch with him.

(Ser. 363, Page 14)

March 1,  
1940

b7c SEBOLD received a telegram at his residence, 223 East 82nd Street, New York City, addressed to [REDACTED] and sent at New York, N. Y., 12 midnight, February 29, 1940. This telegram read as follows:

"Investment dangerous. Followed after meeting. Stock bad, position hold off.

Frank "

On the same day, SEBOLD sent a telegram, addressed to DUQUESNE as F. DUQUESNE, 120 Wall Street, 31st Floor, New York City, which read as follows:

"I am holding stock.

Harry "

March 7,  
1940

In a conversation between LILLY STEIN and WILLIAM SEBOLD, LILLY stated that she knew of another man on this side who was connected with the Hamburg organization and knew his name as JIM. She said that he had also not received any money from Hamburg for months; that he was destitute; and that it was

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his only means of securing a living.

While Agents were following DUQUESNE, they observed him enter the RCA Communications Branch Office located at Maiden Lane and Pearl Street, New York City, at which place he was observed to send a message which, when later obtained, read as follows:

"Zeller  
Grosse Alle 30  
Hamburg

Sold 23332 30151

Julian "

The clerk on duty questioned DUQUESNE as to the probability that the message could not be sent in the form given, but DUQUESNE said that he had sent others from uptown and gave the name of JULIAN ZELIER, 76 Wall Street. There is no such address.

The Agents also trailed DUQUESNE to 24 West 76th Street, New York City, which was later found to be the place where he was residing with HELEN CLAYTON LEWIS.

March 18,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD telephone DUQUESNE's office at about 3:35 P.M., reaching him at his office. He told DUQUESNE that he wanted to talk to him about some printing and DUQUESNE said he had some envelopes that he wanted to have printed up and that SEBOLD should meet him at 11 A.M. at the MERRITT PRINTING COMPANY, 84 West Broadway, New York City, on March 19, 1940.

SEBOLD then typed up, in triplicate, a translation of the German instructions which had been given to him in the micrograph photograph in Germany.

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March 19,  
1940

On the morning of March 19, 1940, SEBOLD proceeded to 84 West Broadway, New York City, and at about eleven o'clock met DUQUESNE in front of the said address.

DUQUESNE purchased some envelopes from the printing company and gave one of the packages to SEBOLD to carry and then took SEBOLD to his, DUQUESNE's, office, 120 Wall Street, New York City. He had SEBOLD enter the office by himself and told him to tell the girl at the telephone desk that the package contained printing matter for DUQUESNE.

DUQUESNE stated later that he had been followed for about fourteen days after his first meeting with him, SEBOLD. He claimed that the men following him were Pinkerton detectives and F.B.I. Agents.

DUQUESNE instructed SEBOLD that in making phone calls from pay stations he should call a number and insert the number 7. He claimed that this would enable him to get his party and at the same time would mix up the operator in trying to find out the identity of the person calling. DUQUESNE instructed him to be sure, when taking a subway, to stand near the door and wait until the subway door is closing and then jump on the car. He told him to get on the subway occasionally and then jump off and watch the people to make sure that they are not following him.

Regarding the sending of telegrams to Germany, DUQUESNE said that whenever a big boat is leaving New York Harbor, he wires to Germany and in his telegram he makes some general statement, ending it with something like, "Love, Jim", or "Love, some other name", or "With all my love". This phrase means that a boat is leaving. However, he stated that the people in Germany are pretty dumb or else they do not understand what he is wiring about, as there seems to be no action taken in response to his telegrams.

b7C He stated that he had recently sent a letter to Hamburg by way of [redacted]. He sent some information regarding the newly invented silencer for a gun; that he also sent over a monthly U. S. Army report; that he also reported to Hamburg that he, SEBOLD, had been to see him.

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He said that a lot of men sent over by Germany with money failed to report. They put the money in their pockets and disappeared on arriving in America. He stated that he usually obtained his money through the Manufacturers Trust Company and sometimes through the Chase National Bank.

DUQUESNE then told SEBOLD about his experiences in South America; that he had been in Sao Paulo and in the Argentines; that he had sunk twenty-two English ships, or at least ships of the Triple Entente, by placing time bombs on them. He also claimed to have sunk a battleship by the name of PEMBERTON or PENNINGTON.

He stated that the building in which he had his office was closely connected with the securities business and that he might write to him, SEBOLD, as a security company and that, in answering, he should address him in the language of a securities buyer.

He then asked SEBOLD if he was acquainted with the characteristics of phosphorous. He stated that he would teach him, SEBOLD, how to walk through an airplane factory and three hours after he had gone through the plant would burst into flames.

DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD how he made his microphotographs. SEBOLD explained the method which he used. DUQUESNE said that it seemed like it was all right; that the man that he intended to introduce him to at the French Club would show him some better ways.

They talked about the radio set-up and DUQUESNE asked him how he was going to get somebody to help him learn to operate a radio and to help him in transmitting. SEBOLD said that he had placed an ad in a radio magazine for some such amateur. DUQUESNE thought that that was a good idea. DUQUESNE also thought it was a good idea to put his equipment out on Long Island.

In conversation about how he, SEBOLD, transmitted his reports to Germany, DUQUESNE asked if he had sent the letter in code. SEBOLD told him that they gave him no code for sending letters and that

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he had disguised the language in the letter. He told DUQUESNE that the only code he had was a book code which he was to use in transmitting radio messages. This he described to him. DUQUESNE said he knew the code because he had made the code up himself.

They separated with the understanding that DUQUESNE would get in touch with him, SEBOLD, in the near future.

March 27,  
1940.

SEBOLD telephone DUQUESNE at his office, reaching him about 3:50 P.M. He stated that he would meet him, SEBOLD, at 3:30 P.M. on March 28, 1940, at the MERRITT PRINTING COMPANY office, 84 West Broadway, New York City.

A check at The Chase National Bank, 18 Pine Street, New York City, revealed that on the same day a cablegram was received from the Hollandsche Bank, Unie N.V., Amsterdam, Holland, which read as follows:

"Pay dollars two hundred Miss Lilly Stein,  
127 East 54th Street, New York Stop Pay dollars  
two hundred Air Terminals Company, 120 Wall Street,  
New York."

March 28,  
1940

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at the office of the MERRITT PRINTING COMPANY, 84 West Broadway, New York City, at about 3:30 P.M. They left the building at about 3:35 P.M., DUQUESNE having given SEBOLD a package of stationery to carry.

DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD to follow him to his office at 120 Wall Street. Upon arriving at the 31st floor, SEBOLD asked the girl if DUQUESNE was in and told her that he was the printer. She telephoned DUQUESNE and said that the printer was there and then told him to go back to DUQUESNE's office. He found that there was a young woman and another man in the office. DUQUESNE introduced him



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to these people as his printer. These people left and DUQUESNE then left a note on his desk which read, "Will be back at 5:30 P.M." DUQUESNE then told SEBOLD to meet him in front of the building and SEBOLD left and DUQUESNE met him in front of the building. They then walked to the airplane landing platform at the foot of Wall Street, talked there about ten minutes and then proceeded to a Horn & Hardart Automat. From there they walked to the Pine Street entrance of 120 Wall Street.

SEBOLD outlined his plan for sending the messages over to Germany in code, telling him that he had a friend who was an amateur and that he and this friend had been playing around with German and American stations. DUQUESNE asked if this friend was trustworthy. SEBOLD told him that his friend didn't know what the business was all about. He explained to DUQUESNE how he was coding messages. DUQUESNE, after studying it, said that it was entirely proper. In sending mail to Hamburg, DUQUESNE said it was the proper procedure to place the matter inside an envelope addressed to [REDACTED] and that these men upon receipt of the matter would know what to do with it. SEBOLD told DUQUESNE that he understood from Hamburg that letters from Germany should be examined for dots about the size of a pencil point which dots, when examined under a microscope, would reveal a message. DUQUESNE said he knew all about the method of sending messages that way. DUQUESNE said that there would not be any dots in the letters received by contacts in New York because all mail is sent from Germany to San Francisco where it is rewritten by Hitler's personal friend, [REDACTED]

DUQUESNE then asked SEBOLD if he knew a Captain BEYER or BAYER and described him. From a description, SEBOLD concluded that Captain BEYER was HENRY SORAU, whom he knew as HUGO SEBOLD in Hamburg. DUQUESNE said that he knew of the arrangement whereby BEYER assumed the name of somebody that he is working with. He stated that he personally had used the name of ARNSTEIN while he was in Argentina.

DUQUESNE said that he had sent a gas mask to Italy on the SS REX and had heard nothing about it; that the mask contained a mustard gas neutralizer.

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DUQUESNE then showed him a letter printed upon the stationery of the United States Senate, which letter concerned recently passed espionage laws and was addressed to DUQUESNE. DUQUESNE told SEBOLD that he had found out from some of his contacts that there was a device in the United States by which an airplane is directed over the target by means of a balloon arrangement and automatically caused to release its bombs. He stated that he had already reported on this matter to Hamburg.

He also talked about hiding things in order that they could not be found on his person, and mentioned about wrapping a piece of paper on an electric light cord or a bare wire and then wrapping friction paper over it, stating that the average individual is afraid of electricity. He also stated that a good way to secret information for future reference was to go to the public library, particularly to some section like the patent section where books are very infrequently used, select a certain book and make notes on the pages of the book and then replace it on the shelf. Whenever he needs to refer to the information he could go to the library and review the book. He stated that when he personally writes down a telephone number or an address he writes it reversed. He stated that he knew who SEBOLD's other contacts in New York were.

He then talked about his trial in New York and stated that he had been able to get sent out of the court room twenty-seven times. He stated that whenever he was taken from the Tombs Prison, he would swallow a cigarette and two glasses of water. This would cause his bowels to move in court, whereupon the judge would order him to be taken from the court room. This eventually caused the court to have him examined for insanity, which resulted in his escape.

April 9,  
1940

DUQUESNE again called at the bank and was advised that the bank had cabled the Hollandsche Bank that this company could not be located at 120 Wall Street and that the transaction had been cancelled as far as The Chase National Bank was concerned, whereupon DUQUESNE advised that The Chase National Bank would receive instructions to pay him the money.

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April 15,  
1940

DUQUESNE sent another telegram via the RCA Communications, which was as follows:

"Zeller  
Grosse Alle 30  
Hamburg

Love.

Julian

"

He gave the operator the name and address of J. ZEILER, 41 Whitehall, which is a non-existent address.

April 24,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD telephone DUQUESNE and made an appointment to meet him in front of 84 West Broadway.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE, as agreed, and they went to a Horn & Hardart restaurant. SEBOLD advised DUQUESNE that he was moving to Hempstead, Long Island, and gave him his address as 144 Washington Street. They agreed to meet every Wednesday at 2 P.M. in front of 84 West Broadway. DUQUESNE stated that he was being followed; that he was going to move to 120 Broadway, maintaining his business under the head of the Securities Service Company. He stated that he had obtained some designs on airplane wings and had mailed these to the other side.

He described a chemical mixture which could be placed in ink to make it disappear. He also stated that twenty carloads of ammunition had been sent to Canada. He stated that he had received little pay for what he had been doing.

They arranged to meet again on May 1, 1940.

(Serial 919, Page 9)

April 29,  
1940

DUQUESNE sent another cablegram from the RCA Communications office, which was as follows:

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"L. C. Zeller  
Grosse Alle 30  
Hamburg

Important.

Julian .

He gave the name and address of J. ZELIER, 11 Wall  
Street.

May 1,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD again met DUQUESNE in front of 84 West Broadway. He claimed that he was being followed by "dicks". They first went to the Automat restaurant and then went to the ferry located at the foot of Warren Street and rode the ferry to Jersey and back. During the conversation, DUQUESNE claimed that he knew Dr. LEONHARDT and went around with him in the United States to various manufacturing plants. He stated that he was head of the North American espionage in Germany.

DUQUESNE turned over to SEBOLD a magazine named "Aero Digest" and asked that microphotographs be made of certain designated pages.

May 3,  
1940

SEBOLD telephone to DUQUESNE and made an appointment to see him in order to deliver the microphotographs which he had made of the magazine.

May 4,  
1940

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE in the lobby of 84 West Broadway and DUQUESNE claimed that he was being followed. SEBOLD turned over to him the microphotographs which he had made.

May 8,  
1940

SEBOLD was supposed to have met DUQUESNE, but he did not show up.

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May 9,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD telephoned DUQUESNE and made an appointment to meet him at the subway station, 72nd Street and Broadway, at 9 P.M.

Upon meeting, DUQUESNE said that he was going to send plans of the Army's new Garand rifle to Germany and asked SEBOLD if he had anything to mail. He stated that he had mailed a letter by way of China. He told of two men by the names of [REDACTED] who had been in the United States as agents, but that they had been called back to Germany due to their indiscreet actions. He instructed SEBOLD to contact only those whom Germany instructed him to contact. He stated that he received mail in bunches and long periods of time existed between these receipts.

They agreed to meet again on May 15th at 2 P.M. at 84 West Broadway. He claimed that he did not meet SEBOLD on the prior occasion due to the fact that he was being followed:

May 11,  
1940

LILLY STEIN, in her conversation with SEBOLD, stated that when she came to the United States she brought over \$300.00 to be delivered to JIM which she had turned over to ELSE to deliver.

May 15,  
1940

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE, as agreed, about 2 P.M. at 84 West Broadway. They walked to the foot of Warren Street, where they took the Jersey ferry and rode to New Jersey and back. During the conversation, DUQUESNE told of two German spies, whom he named [REDACTED] who had lived on Long Island but who had left for Germany on the BREMEN, leaving their wives.

DUQUESNE also admitted that he had received money from Germany through ELSE. He stated that he knew ROEDER and supposed that he had sent the bomb sight to Germany. When SEBOLD told him that ROEDER had said that he had a large number of plans and prints at home which he would not turn over unless he received more money,

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DUQUESNE suggested that he, SEBOLD, steal these plans and burn ROEDER's house.

SEBOLD also stated that he knew a man at LaGuardia Field who photographed planes at the Floyd Bennett Field for \$5.00. He also stated that he had been to Hyde Park, New York, and had overheard statements made by the President.

May 22,  
1940

b7c WILLIAM SEBOLD again met DUQUESNE on Broadway, lower Manhattan, and they walked to the New Jersey ferry and rode back and forth on it. SEBOLD showed DUQUESNE the instructions which he had received from Germany. DUQUESNE asked if his contact was [REDACTED] who used to be a steward on the SS BREMEN and on the SS ST. LOUIS, stating that [REDACTED] was now in Europe in the Czech war. He said that the "M" (Marine) Division operated mostly in Boston. He also went on to say that [REDACTED] had been employed by the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY and [REDACTED] had worked for some firm which he could not recall; that both men had gone back to Germany. He stated that he had sent plans of an airplane motor and of the U. S. Navy's "Suicide" Cruisers to Germany.

SEBOLD told DUQUESNE that he was in daily contact with Germany on the radio; that he had a friend operating it who didn't want to know anything about what he was doing and thinks that he is sending the messages to South America.

DUQUESNE said that he had again been to Hyde Park on Sunday and attended the President's Church. He called the President "a darn Jew". He said that the President was heading an anti-German group and that the United States was going to get into the war.

May  
29, 1940

Radio message #5 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

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"Money for you and Dunn on way. Stein has more than agreed. Will pay her in three weeks."

WILLIAM SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at 84 West Broadway, about 2 P.M. They walked to the New Jersey ferry and made one trip to New Jersey and back. DUQUESNE gave him two magazines. One was the April, 1940 issue of "Aviation" and the other was the May, 1940 issue of "Canadian Aviation". He wanted certain pages photographed and sent on the SS MANHATTAN to Germany. SEBOLD told DUQUESNE that he was busy with his radio and would only be able to meet him on occasions when he, DUQUESNE, wrote and requested a meeting. DUQUESNE then gave SEBOLD his new address as the Securities Service Company, 60 Wall Tower, 70 Pine Street. He asked SEBOLD to send a message to Germany on the radio concerning the steamship CHAMPLAIN carrying munitions to Europe and information concerning the purchase of machine guns and motorcycles, which information will appear in radio messages set out hereinafter. It was requested that the message be signed "JIMMY" and end "With regards to Nikki".

May 31,  
1940

The following radio messages were sent to Germany:

Message #4 -

"Dunn reports the SS CHAMPLAIN leaves here today with munition cargo. Is passenger liner armed anti-sub, air. Will pick up convoy Bermuda, bound Cherbourg. May carry French Purchase Commission. Greetings"

Message #5 -

"Dunn says Rolls-Royce has engine to fit flat in wings. Lycoming also. Sent blueprints via China. Allies ordered ten thousand machine guns, motorcycles, sidecars. USA gets news through [redacted] in Vatican. Cath. priest works for information."

b7C

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June 2,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a letter to DUQUESNE addressed to him at his office, in which he set out the information which Germany had requested in their message #6, received on May 31st and which directed all friends to obtain information concerning the production of airplanes, the exporting thereof and how payments are being made.

June 4,  
1940

Message #8 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"Gave friends message plane production, etc. Dunn asks did you get U.S. Army gas mask and mustard cannister he sent on Conte SAVOIA and REX, etc."

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, postmarked New York, June 3rd. On the letter was the following:

"Send U.S. has 303 war ships, 20665 planes and an army of 227,000"

June 5,  
1940

Another letter was received by SEBOLD from DUQUESNE in which there was enclosed a bomb sight patent and the words written thereon, "Quick three prints".

June 6,  
1940

DUQUESNE sent a telegram to SEBOLD, advising that the letter which he had received had been opened. He also set out certain information concerning movements of certain boats.

June 7,  
1940

Radio message #10 was sent to Germany, as follows:

"JIM reports CHAMPLAIN sailed today, also four other ships. SS ELIZABETH taking provisions. Greetings.

Hugo H

"



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On the same day message #8 was received from Germany, which read, in part, as follows:

"Lang's answer follows next week. Both Dunn's deliveries have not arrived, etc."

June 12,  
1940

A telegram was received from DUQUESNE, addressed to SEBOLD at his Hempstead address, in care of [REDACTED] requesting that SEBOLD meet him, DUQUESNE, on the ferry at 3 P.M. A letter was also received from DUQUESNE, postmarked June 11, 1940, stating that his, SEBOLD's, letter to DUQUESNE had been opened.

b7c SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at the ferry slip, lower Manhattan, at about 3 P.M. and they rode on the ferry to New Jersey and back. DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD if there was any news and wanted to know if any money had been received for him. SEBOLD gave him the microphotographs which he had received from SIEGLER, which had been sent from Germany. He also gave him the copies of the patent and the magazine and the microphotographs which he had made. He told him that he had given copies of the microphotographs to SIEGLER to be taken over. DUQUESNE againstated that his mail had been opened. SEBOLD asked DUQUESNE how he had sent the gas masks to Germany. DUQUESNE stated that he had sent them by the [REDACTED] (on the Italian REX CATANIA).

DUQUESNE then dictated a message which he requested be sent to Germany by radio. He also turned over a booklet entitled, "The Pamphleteer", to be sent over on the SS MANHATTAN. He stated that he would mail other material to SEBOLD to be sent to Germany.

The microphotograph which was delivered to him requested information on the new USA 9 on AA gun, requested photos and technical details of the same, also information concerning the delivery of planes, motors and accessories, anti-aircraft instruments, as well as anti-aircraft ammunition, information on prior deliveries and present deliveries, information on airplane deliveries, information concerning

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delays or insufficiencies in the manufacture, insufficient number of skilled workers, machinery, etc., accessories, instruments, etc.

June 14,  
1940

SEBOLD received, through the mail, from DUQUESNE a large roll of patents on airplanes, which he requested that microphotographs be made of and given to SIEGLER for the purpose of delivery to Germany.

June 27,  
1940

Radio message #12 was received, which read, in part:

"We have today sent by way of Siberia three hundred for you, three hundred for Lilly, two hundred and fifty for Dunn. Money goes to each direct, ect."

Radio message #17 was sent to Germany, which read, in part:

"Dunn says examine inside all envelopes for wax - use charcoal, etc."

June 28,  
1940

Radio message #13 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Answer your message seventeen follows tomorrow twenty-ninth. Dunn should not use the wax system."

June 29,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER, Hempstead, Long Island, postmarked New York, June 28, 1940, which was signed, "JIM" which was from DUQUESNE and read as follows:

b7c

"I would like to know how things are going with you. Did you send the candy to our friend [redacted] Did she send anything as she promised for me? I am very anxious. I need laundry and many other things. Let me hear from you, same address.

Truly,  
Jim

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July 1,  
1940

SEBOLD mailed a letter to DUQUESNE, making an appointment to see him the following Thursday at 2 P.M. in front of the plant.

July 3,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a telegram to DUQUESNE, addressed to him at his office, requesting him to meet him on Friday instead of Thursday.

July 5,  
1940

DUQUESNE sent SEBOLD a postcard, advising that he could not make it, but would try to keep the appointment on Saturday and would wire.

July 8,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, postmarked July 7, 1940, advising that he would see him at the boat at 3, if possible, signed "J. with care."

July 9,  
1940

SEBOLD telephoned to DUQUESNE's office and, as he was not in, he left a message with the telephone operator to the effect that "Charlie the printer" would like to see DUQUESNE at 2 P.M. on Wednesday.

July 10,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at the Jersey ferry at about 2 P.M. They rode back and forth on the Jersey ferry and he turned over to DUQUESNE the portion of the radio message to the effect that

"Sending with S. two hundred and fifty dollars for Dunn. All should report military and technical developments and deliveries to England. Dunn should not use wax system."

DUQUESNE said that he had sent several messages to Germany using wax; that perhaps the British were wise to it. He then handed SEBOLD a copy of the "Canadian Aviation" magazine and some copies of patents and a current sailing schedule of the American Export Lines and requested that these be sent to Germany. He also handed SEBOLD

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three sheets of plain onionskin paper, which he requested that SEBOLD submerge in water for the purpose of developing the secret writing thereon. He also handed SEBOLD a letter concerning the German invasion of England and requested that this be sent to Germany, and that SEBOLD also make a German translation of it for him. He stated that he had been to Plattsburg and observed the American "blitzkrieg" maneuvers.

He asked questions about the radio and how they referred to him in the messages. SEBOLD told him that they referred to him as DUNN, which he said was correct. He asked SEBOLD if he had heard of the ALGONQUIN, which had burned at the dock. He stated that he would show SEBOLD a little container one inch long, which could be dropped and cause a fire. He stated that he knew RITTER as "FATTY". He also knew [REDACTED] who was very scary and on one occasion had left him, DUQUESNE, holding the sack.

b7C He also showed SEBOLD a 1926 copy of the American Legion magazine, in which there was an article which was written about him. He also dictated a message regarding the CAMBRIA and SINIEIA arriving, which brought over children and unlisted passengers of British Mission to U.S.A. ROTHCHILDS are staying as guests with MORGANS. Confidential report to White House that America will be able to produce twelve thousand planes a year. Two 14-inch guns being removed from Sandy Hook to San Francisco and from there to Philippine Islands.

SEBOLD, upon arriving home, found a letter from DUQUESNE, in which he made an appointment for that day.

July 15,  
1940

Radio messages #26 and #27 were sent to Germany, which read as follows:  
Message #26 --

"Dunn says two fourteen-inch guns being moved from Sandy Hook to San Francisco and then to Philippine Islands. Ships CAMBRIA and SINIEIA brought children and unlisted passengers of British Mission. [Roth-  
childs] are guests here of Morgans."

Message #27 --

"Dunn says following letters sold to USA by German.

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The channel drive will attempt coastal attack on Britain in early dawn or early fog by means of plane carriers displacing one hundred or more sea-surface tanks, etc."

July 16,  
1940

Radio message #18 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Regarding channel drive your message very jumbled. Please repeat in German. Where did Dunn get this report?"

July 17,  
1940

Radio message #27A was sent to Germany, which was a repeat of the message concerning the invasion of England .

On the same day WILLIAM SEBOLD tried to contact DUQUESNE, but did not find him in. He left a message requesting that he meet him the following day, July 18th.

July 18,  
1940

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at the ferry terminal, located at the foot of Warren Street, lower Manhattan, and they rode back and forth on the ferry. SEBOLD read the decoded radio message to him which concerned the use of wax and also requesting where he had obtained the information about the invasion of England. DUQUESNE stated that he had stolen this from a U. S. Ordnance officer. SEBOLD gave him a third carbon copy of a German translation of the same message. DUQUESNE said that he was sending it to Germany. He then dictated a message to SEBOLD, as follows:

"Four battleships and ten destroyers of TEXAS class going down to Caribbean to scout for England. Six hundred reserve officers and six hundred enlisted men. The Todd Dry Dock have contract to put anti-bomb deck on U.S. destroyers. Twenty

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the  
new destroyers, twenty from World War. Half  
of them with laminated deck. Explosion takes  
place before bomb reaches the lamination. To-  
day's conservative papers call for union be-  
tween England and USA, etc."

DUQUESNE also handed SEBOLD a small bottle of clear  
liquid which he said could be used in secret writing and also gave  
him some paper to use. He gave him a July, 1940 issue of "Canadian  
Aviation" magazine and an envelope addressed to [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] etc., which he requested be forwarded to Germany.

On the same day radio message #19 was received from  
Germany, which read, in part:

"Dunn's letter June one and Lilly's letter July  
six received today. Diaphram not received, etc."

July 22,  
1940

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE and gave him \$250. of the money  
which had been brought over from Lisbon by SIEGLER.  
DUQUESNE gave SEBOLD a receipt, reading as follows:

"250 West 79 is the address.

Jimmy Dunn "

DUQUESNE and SEBOLD took the New Jersey ferry and rode  
back and forth. DUQUESNE pointed out a man on the boat, stating that  
he was an F.B.I. Agent following them. DUQUESNE then dictated the  
following information to be forwarded to Germany:

"They are making under [REDACTED] investigation  
of a mask and cannister to stop chlorine gas.  
DUQUESNE was in Hyde Park yesterday. Numbers of  
the British diplomatic corps, BULLITT and F.D.R.  
were discussing Hitler's message. The Army Ad-  
visory Commission was thinking of stopping the  
production of the Garand rifle because of poor  
results."

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SEBOLD then showed DUQUESNE a message received from Germany by radio on June 18th, which read as follows:

"Dunn's letter first June, Lilly's letter sixth July received today. Diaphragm not received, etc."

He asked DUQUESNE what the diaphragm was and he said that it was a diaphragm for a cannister of a gas mask which he had sent over.

July 23,  
1940

SEBOLD received a telegram, Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, New York City, reading:

"Don't speculate in Wall Street until further notice. Stocks mentioned very dangerous now. I would not touch them until definite improvement occurs. Information following you."

/s/ Security Company "

July 24,  
1940

Radio message #34 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"Dunn says four battleships and ten destroyers of TEXAS class going to Caribbean to scout for English, etc."

July 25,  
1940

Radio message #36 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

b7c  
"Dunn said investigation being made by [REDACTED] of mask and cannister to stop chlorine. Members of British diplomatic corps, etc."

July 31,  
1940

Radio message #38 was sent to Germany, reading as follows:

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b7C

"Dunn says investigation being made by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] of mask, etc."

August 1,  
1940

Radio message #29 was received from Germany, which read, in part, as follows:

"Regarding Dunn's letter June first, shell dropped from plane by hand, made in Canada, extremely important. We request exact details. Many regards, etc."

August 6,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD typed up a letter to DUQUESNE, which he enclosed in message #29 received from Germany, which he wrote in invisible ink on a piece of paper furnished him by DUQUESNE. The typed letter read as follows:

"How do you like enclosed sample of paper? Please let me know how much you want."

Yours truly,

Harry

August 9,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, dated August 6th, to the effect that he, DUQUESNE, had observed him on 42nd Street and that he was being followed. This letter was written, as follows:

"I noticed the beautiful dog that was following you, etc."

On the same day SEBOLD typed a letter and enclosed a message written in invisible ink on the paper which DUQUESNE had furnished. This message was radio message #31, received from Germany, requesting that all friends get details concerning the deliveries of planes, etc. to Halifax and England.



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August 13,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a letter to DUQUESNE, addressed to him at his office, in which he enclosed message #34, received from Germany, which was written in invisible ink on paper furnished by DUQUESNE. This read as follows:

"Extremely important to receive from you and friends accurate details regarding deliveries from USA and routes."

August 15,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, dated August 12th, in which he requested the address of [REDACTED]

August 16,  
1940

SEBOLD wrote a letter to DUQUESNE, setting out the address of [REDACTED]

August 26,  
1940

Radio message #38 was received from Germany and read in part, as follows:

"Dunn's letter of fourteenth and your letter number eleven, received. Don't let Dunn make you nervous, etc."

September 4,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE requesting the address of [REDACTED]

September 5,  
1940

SEBOLD wrote a letter and mailed it to DUQUESNE at his office, setting out the address of [REDACTED]

September 27,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a letter to DUQUESNE, advising him that he had changed his address to P.O. Box 334, General

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Post Office, New York City.

October 1,  
1940

A letter was received by SEBOLD from DUQUESNE, requesting an appointment.

October 2,  
1940

SEBOLD mailed a letter to DUQUESNE, advising that he would like to meet him in the near future and requesting that he write when he wanted an appointment.

October 3,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, addressed to him at Post Office Box 334, General Post Office, on Securities Service Company stationery, containing nothing but a printed form letter of the Securities Service Company.

October 9,  
1940

Another letter was received by SEBOLD from DUQUESNE, postmarked at New York, October 8th, and written on Securities Service Company stationery. This letter stated that he would like to make an appointment; that he would let him know when he would want to see him in his office.

October 15,  
1940

Radio message #43 was received from Germany and read, in part, as follows:

"Pay two hundred Jimmy, etc."

October 21,  
1940

SEBOLD directed a letter to DUQUESNE, requesting information as to when he could see him.

October 28,  
1940

As no answer was received to the above letter, another letter was directed to DUQUESNE, in which SEBOLD stated

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"If you are not interested in the two hundred green pamphlets, I can dispose of them somewhere else. Let me hear from you. I can see you before 10 A.M. Thursday morning or at 5 P.M. same day, etc."

November 2,  
1940

Radio message #50 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Ask JIMMY about coming to Germany for business in Africa. Regards from George"

November 3,  
1940

A letter was received from DUQUESNE, requesting that SEBOLD meet him at 120 Broadway, 20th floor, New York City, and send a telegram as to the time and date.

November 4,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a telegram to DUQUESNE, addressed to him at his office, stating that he would meet him at 4 P.M. on November 5, 1941, at the place suggested.

November 5,  
1940

SEBOLD went to 120 Broadway, but due to the fact that it was Election Day, did not enter the building and did not see DUQUESNE that day.

November 6,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a telegram to DUQUESNE, as follows:

"Meet me 5 P.M. today."

November 6,  
1940

At 5 P.M. SEBOLD met DUQUESNE on the 20th floor of the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. DUQUESNE was very nervous. He wanted SEBOLD to enter the office

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of the Securities Exchange Commission and fill out a form as a bond salesman. SEBOLD refused to do this. They then came out of the building and walked down Fulton Street to a small restaurant, near the waterfront, where they sat together and talked. Upon arriving at the restaurant, SEBOLD handed DUQUESNE two \$100. bills which were taken from the \$1500. originally brought over by SIEGLER with which to purchase a bomb sight. SEBOLD wrote out a receipt for the money and DUQUESNE signed it. This receipt read as follows:

"

November 6, 1940

Received 200 pamphlets from H. Sawyer.

Jimmy Dunn

"

SEBOLD then handed him a typed decode of message #50 concerning his return to Germany. DUQUESNE said he was interested, but wanted to think it over. He wanted to find out how he could leave the country. He then asked for \$300.00 more in order to go to Wilmington, Delaware, to take photographs of a gas shell. Claimed he had been three weeks in the hospital. Also mentioned that the cops were in the building next door to where he lived and stated that he believed the Dies Committee were following him. SEBOLD then showed him extracts from the microphotograph directing the information be obtained concerning the U. S. air force, etc., which microphotograph was brought over by MEZENEN.

DUQUESNE then dictated a message which he requested to be sent to Germany, which, in substance, was that a truck drivers' strike has been causing big delays in deliveries of materials to airplane factories; the operators of the airplane plants are doing the work with unskilled novices whom they are paying eighty cents an hour and time and a half overtime. He stated that the American Intelligence in Europe obtains information and sends it to the United States by engraving messages on spoons, pots, pans, camera parts, etc. He also stated that the American Consul or someone connected with him at Dakar, Africa, maintained a shortwave radio and is in constant communication with the United States. He stated that he would write him when he wanted to see him, SEBOLD, again and let him know what his decision was about going to Germany and Africa.

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November 8,  
1940

Radio message #53 was received from Germany, which read, in part, as follows:

"What airplanes to South Africa, etc. Give question to Dunn."

November 10,  
1940

Radio message #86 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Dunn will answer your message fifty soon. He wants three hundred dollars to go to Wilmington, Delaware, to get photo new gas shell being made by DuPont. Please cable me your reply."

November 11,  
1940

Radio message #88 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Dunn requests your advice about how he could leave USA. He says the American Consul or someone connected with him in Dakar, Africa, operates a shortwave radio and is in constant communication with USA."

On the same day radio message #56 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Three hundred for Wilmington OK"

November 12,  
1940

Radio message #91 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Dunn reports one five naught Brewster planes being built for Dutch. Truck drivers' strikes here are causing big delays in delivery of materials to airplane factories."

November 13,  
1940

Radio message #93 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

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"Dunn says USA Intelligence sends messages out of Germany by engraving them on silverware, camera parts, etc. then they spray it with a metal which is removed when parts arrive here."

Radio message #57 was received from Germany and read, as follows:

"Ask Dunn for more details, type of Brewster plane, time and place of delivery."

On the same day SEBOLD received a letter through the mail which bore a return address of KROCH'S BOOK STORES, INC., 206 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. This letter was from DUQUESNE and contained an article from the American Legion Weekly, entitled, "Fritz Duquesne: The Sequel", by ARTHUR POUND, and another article from the American Legion Weekly, entitled, "Is Fritz Duquesne Alive?", by ARTHUR POUND.

On the same day SEBOLD sent a telegram to DUQUESNE at his office, requesting an appointment with him for Friday at 5 P.M. and he requested to know where he could meet him.

November 14,  
1940

Radio message #96 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Dunn says factories being run by novices. English, Dutch, American work in same factories. American orders filled first, English second. Materials in Dutch planes inferior and not tested."

November 18,  
1940

An envelope was received by SEBOLD, postmarked New York, November 16, 1940, and contained two U. S. patents, one entitled, "Frost Resistant Glass" and the other, "Television Plant". On the front page of one of the patents the name "JIMMY" was written.

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November 19,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received through the mail an envelope addressed to himself, postmarked at New York, which bore the printed heading "News Flash from Air Associates, Inc., Bendix, New Jersey", and contained a full-page newspaper entitled, "Air Associates Extra", Bendix Airport, October 15, 1940. On the first page is the hand-printed name, "JIM".

November 20,  
1940

Radio message #61 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Tell Dunn not to give newspaper reports. Reports about the one five naught Brewster planes for Dutch appeared in newspaper of tenth November. You all must get busy getting new men and detailed news."

On the same day SEBOLD received, through the mail, an envelope postmarked New York, November 19, 1940, which contained a newspaper clipping from the NEW YORK JOURNAL AND AMERICAN of Monday, November 11, 1940, setting out the speech of JOSEPH P. KENNEDY.

On the same day SEBOLD, not having received an answer from DUQUESNE on the telegram which he sent on November 13, 1940, wrote and mailed the following letter addressed to DUQUESNE at his office:

"Dear Sir:

I have your order for three hundred pamphlets ready. Must see you at once. Let me know when and where I can see you.

Yours truly,

Harry

November 21,  
1940

Radio message #62 was received from Germany and read, in part, as follows:

"First. For Dunn. Try to hire the following people said to be OK. Baroness HENEE BUCOVITCH, divorced

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[REDACTED] now married to Italian of Yugoslavian birth, care of [REDACTED]

Be careful about [REDACTED]

Baron VON ESSENHARDT, former German air officer; and FRED KREUTZENSTEIN, German-Brazilian, known sportsman. Latter two in New York telephone book. Expect early report."

November 22,  
1940

WILLIAM SEBOLD received a letter addressed to himself at Post Office Box 334, General Post Office, from DUQUESNE, which read as follows:

"The second place we last saw, same time Friday, wait."

This note was typed on another envelope.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE outside of 92 South Street, New York City at about 5:10 P.M. They entered the Van Axen Restaurant. During the conversation which ensued, SEBOLD gave DUQUESNE a copy of radio messages Nos. 57, 61 and 62, as set out above. He also paid him \$300.00, as directed in radio message #56, and received a receipt from him, reading as follows:

"

November 22nd

Received 300 pamphlets from H. S.

Dunn

"

SEBOLD then asked DUQUESNE what he intended to do about going to South Africa and DUQUESNE said he was afraid to go there as he would probably be put up against the wall and shot, as everyone knows his picture, in South Africa. He said he thought the United States was going into the war because they have ordered about one hundred thousand tourniquets made out of rubber.

DUQUESNE then questioned SEBOLD as to how he was able to obtain so many mail boxes, in that an investigation usually resulted every time one rents a mail box. SEBOLD advised him that he had a good



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reputation. DUQUESNE stated that he would write to him as soon as he had some information; that he would send a radio pamphlet and he should examine the inside of the envelope. If there was no writing visible on the envelope, he should immerse the envelope in water. He stated that thereafter they would meet on Wednesdays at 5 P.M. at the Van Axen Restaurant on Gold Street.

November 25,  
1940

Radio message #111 was sent to Germany and part of it read as follows:

"Your message number sixty-one. I could not reach DUNN for twelve days to give him your reports. DUNN, CARR and I are the only ones who seek this information, etc."

December 1,  
1940

Radio message #66 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Tell Jimmy to send couple of tooth business letters by Clipper to his friend George. Send some yourself. Address [REDACTED]"

December 8,  
1940

Radio message #134 was sent to Germany, which read in part, as follows:

"I have not heard from Dunn since the last payment, etc."

December 11,  
1940

A letter was received through the mail from DUQUESNE addressed to SEBOLD, and contained a circular issued by Try-Lo Radio Company, Inc., 85 Cortlandt Street, New York, New York. SEBOLD proceeded to the Van Axen Restaurant, arriving about 4:50 P.M. DUQUESNE arrived about 5:15 P.M.

During the conversation which ensued, DUQUESNE described various methods of secret writing. He also told of

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going to Wilmington and sneaking into the DuPont plant, where he photographed a special specimen of a gas shell and he turned over the negatives of the photographs to SEBOLD. SEBOLD gave DUQUESNE the instructions contained in German message #69, received December 3rd, which read as follows:

"Do not use cover address Sao Paulo any more because of American censor."

He also gave DUQUESNE German message #66, received November 29, 1940, set out previously. He also asked him about message #60, received November 19th, concerning new armor plates of the United States Rubber Company. DUQUESNE said that he had sent information about this, as well as samples of the plates with rubber attached a long time ago on the SS BREMEN. He asked DUQUESNE if he had made the new contacts requested by the German authorities. He stated that he had not contacted these people, though he had made a lot of investigation through Washington; DUQUESNE said that he would try to contact them in the near future.

DUQUESNE then stated that he would give SEBOLD a lesson in arson and proceeded to tell him about how he could conceal some phosphorous in chewing gum, etc. and stick the gum on the coat of some executive or person going into the plant or on a lunch box or on any other material being carried into the plant. He stated that he used to be a sabotage instructor in Argentina.

December 13,  
1940

A package was received by SEBOLD through the mail from DUQUESNE, which contained a gas mask diaphragm, including the intake and outlet. The name, "DUNN" was scratched on this.

December 14,  
1940

Another package was received through the mail from DUQUESNE and contained the November, 1940 issue of "Canadian Aviation" magazine and eight issues of "Aeronautics", an authoritative work dealing with the theory and practice of flying, etc. The publication covered 1028 lectures on aviation serialized in 54 weekly issues and purported to be a complete guide

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to civil and military flying.

December 17,  
1940

SEBOLD received another letter through the mail from DUQUESNE, which contained a black sheet of paper on which was typed, "Not tonight, have appointment."

December 19,  
1940

Radio message #73 was received from Germany, which read, in part:

"Money situation is not clear. Mexico friend should have paid you three hundred, Dunn three hundred, Lilly three hundred. Did you and Dunn receive money. Don't ask Lilly."

December 20,  
1940

Radio message #141 was sent to Germany which read as follows:

"Dunn gave me the gas shell photographs. Said he got them in Wilmington. He will send many specifications later, etc."

Message #74 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Dunn should give you accurate details about his friend in Dakar."

December 24,  
1940

SEBOLD received another letter from DUQUESNE, which contained a black sheet of paper on which was typed, "Am being annoyed by the unfriendly."

December 27,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a telegram to DUQUESNE at his office, which read as follows:

"See me Thursday, January second, five P.M.

Harry

"

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January 2,  
1941

SEBOLD went to the Van Axen Restaurant, Gold Street, and met DUQUESNE. DUQUESNE said that he had been sick and also stated that he was living under an assumed name at 24 West 76th Street. He stated that the Germans used to keep two beds at the Lenox Hill Hospital for their agents and wanted to know if beds were still maintained at this hospital.

SEBOLD gave him radio message #74, set out previously.

They entered into a discussion of the use of various codes and during the discussion DUQUESNE made certain illustrations on a newspaper. DUQUESNE also gave SEBOLD several letters and other material to be transmitted to Germany. One was a jumbled-up letter in which he referred to impregnated khaki cloth to resist penetration by various gases; also information concerning how material was sent out of Germany engraved on metal of a camera, etc. He also turned over an advertising pamphlet issued by the Electric Water & Light Company, the first page of which was typed, "Two hundred fifty thousand ordered by U.S.". The pamphlet dealt with "amazing new marine safety light, etc."; also a magazine photograph of a man wearing a gas mask; another magazine photograph of a gas mask, on the back of which was typed, "Mask made for technical and field repair men, etc."; also a typewritten item concerning the assembling of gas masks at the arsenal in Edgewood, Maryland. Another item turned over was a sketch of a safety hand grenade. Another item was a piece of asbestos on which was typed, "Metalized asbestos or other cloth for grounds". Another item was the "New York Times" "Atlas of the War"; also a December, 1940 issue of "Canadian Aviation" magazine.

On the same day SEBOLD received a package through the mail from DUQUESNE, which contained a rubber tourniquet.

January 6,  
1941

b7c A letter was received by DUQUESNE through the mail, bearing the return address of [REDACTED] and the letter was signed by "JIMMY" and contained information on the gas shell, the negatives and photographs of which DUQUESNE had turned over to SEBOLD at a previous meeting.

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Additional information which has been developed pertinent to this investigation is as follows:

On March 26, 1940, Agents of the Bureau observed FREDERICK DUQUESNE go to an Oldsmobile sedan parked on the west side of 76th Street, New York City, and take therefrom a package. Subsequently, he went to the car and locked it. This car bore 1940 Georgia license plates A22-321.

A check of the Georgia State Revenue Department, Auto Registration Division, Atlanta, Georgia, reflected that these plates were listed to FREDERICK CRAVEN, 47 West 54th Street, New York City, for a 1928 Chevrolet sedan, motor No. 4558414, on February 6, 1940.

(Serial 569, Page 5)

It was also ascertained through a check with the Motor Vehicle Commissioner, State of Florida, Tallahassee, that 1938 Florida license 63255 was issued to a FREDERICK BARRON, 312 Jefferson Road, West Palm Beach, Florida, for a 1935 Oldsmobile, motor No. 485487.

(Serial 973)

b7c It is further noted that [REDACTED] and DUQUESNE had a wreck in the said Oldsmobile sedan and it was repaired by NACK BROS., Hudson, New York, and released to a supposed relative of F. DUQUENE, [REDACTED] which is the address [REDACTED]

A check at the Record Information Unit, Works Progress Administration, 70 Columbus Avenue, New York City, reflected that JOHN du QUESNE began working on the WPA January 29, 1935, as a supervising material inspector for a Federal theatre project. His employment with the WPA was terminated February 4, 1937. His number was 255172. He was certified to the Works Progress Administration by the Home Relief Bureau, New York Welfare Department, under whom relief number 4088899 was issued. His address at the time of this employment on the WPA was 47 West 54th Street and it appeared that he listed his wife, HELEN, as a dependent.

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A check at the New York City Department of Public Welfare, 902 Broadway, revealed that they had a home relief case on JOHN DU QUESNE and his wife, HELEN, who originally resided at 352 East 144th Street, the Bronx, but who moved to 47 West 54th Street, New York City, about May 2, 1935. The original file could not be located.

(Ser. 2860, page 51)

At the HASKELITE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 208 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, it was ascertained that this corporation manufactures plywood and plywood products, much of which is used in making wing surfaces and fuselages and other parts of airplanes. It was also ascertained that F. J. DUQUESNE, AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City, on May 9, 1939, wrote a letter on the stationery of the AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 17 East 42nd Street, New York City, requesting that he be sent samples and literature of HASKELITE. These were forwarded to him. He referred to himself as "Consulting Aeronautical Engineer" and signed as Col. F. J. DUQUESNE. He stated that he desired all available information.

(Ser. 4273, page 10)

A check at the United States War Department, Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D. C., reflected that F. J. DUQUESNE wrote a letter to that Department, dated 12/26/40, giving the address of the SECURITIES SERVICE COMPANY, 60 Wall Tower, New York City, wherein he stated as follows:

"We are interested in the possible financing of a chemical war device which may or may not be original. This we do not know. However, we would like to study the subject in order to get a little understanding on the subject before we commit ourselves.

"We understand that the Government publishes a pamphlet on this subject for distribution to those interested in the subject. If this is true and you have the authority, would you please inform us how we might procure a copy of the same?

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"If it has any bearing on the matter we are citizens,  
and wood not allow anything of a confidential nature  
to get out of our hands.

Very truly yours,

F. J. DUQUESNE

(Ser. 4804, Exhibit 183-432)

b7c [REDACTED] apartment house in which DUQUESNE is now living  
with EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS, will identify DUQUESNE as residing there  
with EVELYN LEWIS and she will also identify certain money paid to  
her by EVELYN LEWIS, who received it from FREDERICK DUQUESNE in her,  
[REDACTED] presence, on December 24, 1940. This money consisted  
of one \$10. bill and three \$5. bills. (SEBOLD will identify this money  
as a part of that which he paid to DUQUESNE on November 22, 1940.)

DUQUESNE

January 11,  
1941.

A letter was received apparently from DUQUESNE, in an envelope of the Trust Company of North America, Bank Window, Church Street Annex, New York, and the stamps were posted over an old postmark dated June 20, 1940. In the envelope were five items.

1. A letter from the Eastman Kodak Company, beginning "Dear Madam" -- the top portion is torn off, and the letter deals with infra red photography through fog.

b7C

(Note: See testimony of [REDACTED] Eastman Kodak Company re receiving a letter purportedly from EVELYN LEWIS seeking information on this subject.)

2. A mimeographed five page article entitled "Infra Red Photography, etc.,"
3. A two page article from "Scientific American" of March 1934 entitled "Infra Red Rays Dispel Fog Dangers, etc.,"
4. Two page article from March 1934 "Scientific American" entitled "In the Region of Billions of Cycles, etc.,"
5. Article from same magazine entitled "Spanning San Francisco Bay."

January 13,  
1941.

Another letter was received by SEBOLD undoubtedly from DUQUESNE and contained issues 9, 10, 11 and 12, Volume 2 of the Magazine "Aeronautics". Issues 1 to 8 had been previously furnished by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD for transmission to Germany.

January 19,  
1941.

A letter was received by SEBOLD from DUQUESNE signed "JIM", reading in part "I have been wondering if you are still in circulation ----- I am still alive and kicking."

February 13,  
1941.

The Georgia State Revenue Department issued and mailed 1941 Georgia License #23500 A to FREDERICK CRAVEN, suite 1504, 170 Broadway, New York City, New York for a 1928 Chevrolet Sedan Motor #4,558,414. The plates were returned and again mailed on March 5, 1941 to the same address, but in care of AIR TERMINALS COMPANY.

(Note: Agents observing DUQUESNE have seen him driving an Oldsmobile Sedan, about a 1936 model, Motor #F411,507, bearing the above plates. See testimony of Special Agent [REDACTED])

b7C



65-1819

February 17,  
1941.

As a result of radio message #103 received from Germany requesting information as to who sent the plans and photos of the new bomb. SEBOLD mailed a letter to DUQUESNE requesting he meet him, Friday, February 21.

February 21,  
1941.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at Van Axen's Restaurant near Fulton and Gold Streets, New York City. SEBOLD referred to message #74 from Germany wanting accurate details of DUNN's friend at Dakar. DUQUESNE named this man as [REDACTED] who belonged to a special branch of the American Intelligence, not the F.B.I. Referring to message #66 from Germany requesting test letters be sent to [REDACTED] DUQUESNE said he knew this man in the last war. With reference to the new bomb, DUQUESNE said he obtained these from the Dupont plant in Washington. SEBOLD gave DUQUESNE copies of messages #91 and #102 requesting information, if General Motors was manufacturing planes in Fairbanks and how many planes has England received and what plans are being made in Greenland and Iceland for air convoy. DUQUESNE then said he sent an antidote developed in the United States of America for poison gas and a Garand rifle breech block via the Japanese Consul in New York City to Germany.

b7c  
DUQUESNE then gave SEBOLD information to be sent to Germany; barges being built in Charleston for the United States Army, also concerning a rubberized gasoline tank being used by the Americans. DUQUESNE said a [REDACTED] had tried to rent a room where he lived and asked if he lived there, and asked SEBOLD to ask Germany about this man.

DUQUESNE then talked to SEBOLD about the use of codes and of sabotage by using phosphorus.

He said he was going to use a cats paw insignia as his identification mark in correspondence.

DUQUESNE said his new address was 170 Broadway, Room 1504, that he had been kicked out of 60 Wall Towers.

DUQUESNE asked SEBOLD if he had read about RITTER'S arrest in San Francisco, stating he was held five days and his clothes were chemically tested. He claimed not to know anyone in Mexico. DUQUESNE said he had learned the U. S. Army is now using Indians and the Indian language in their coding department.

65-1819

March 10,  
1941.

Radio Message #202 was sent to Germany as follows:

"Your No. 103 DUNN says he supplied plans and fotos of bomb. Were taken in Washington from Dupont who produces the bomb in U.S.A. hamlets and in Canada. He does not know since when. DUNN'S friend in Dakar is [REDACTED] age 34, related to a man in State Department. Dunn requests a mailing address in Japan. Says he sent information via Japan through Japanese Consul here. Dunn says man came to his residence recently and asked landlady for him. Man gave name similar to [REDACTED] DUNN tried to see the man at a hotel but failed. He asks if you know and sent this man to see him."

b7C

March 11,  
1941.

Radio Message #112 was received:

"I do not know anyone by the name of [REDACTED]  
Might have been either ZELLER or [REDACTED]"

April 14,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE, "Will you be at the same lunch counter. Wish to see you. Signed JIMMY."

April 18,  
1941.

A letter was sent to DUQUESNE by SEBOLD advising he waited for him Tuesday and asked for another appointment.

April 22,  
1941.

A letter was received from DUQUESNE by SEBOLD stating he had not made an appointment but wanted one and would be at the place Wednesday next at 5 P.M., signed "JIM."

April 23,  
1941.

Radio Message #128 was received which reads in part,

"For Dunn. Please determine whether Mrs. MARIA ROTHER lives at New York City, York Avenue 1508, Apartment 3".

65-1819

April 23,  
1941.

(cont'd.)

SEBOLD saw DUQUESNE on the same day at Van Axen's Restaurant and at City Hall Park. DUQUESNE warned him to be careful of the radio station as six thousand amateurs were checking. He handed SEBOLD material for transmission to Germany, consisting of material for life saving jackets, which he said were to be used in the Marine Service; a booklet entitled "Army and Militia, Aviation and Pension" dated February 1940; a booklet entitled "War Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Field Manual, Column 1 Tactics and Technic" bearing handprinted name "JIMMIE" on page 1 and on page 3 a stamped mark of a cat and also various clippings or photographs thereof, and a copy of U. S. Patent #2,225,040 entitled "Method and Means for Reproducing Infra Red Images".

Copies of radio messages #102 requesting information on how many planes sent to England and preparations being made in Greenland and Iceland for air convoy: #105 requesting information as to which African Ports war materials from U.S. A. are sent, to whom and source of orders: #112 set out above re ZELLER [REDACTED] #128 set out above re MARIE ROTHER were shown to him. DUQUESNE said he would try to locate Baroness BUCOVICH, KREUTZENSTEIN AND ESSENHARDT. He said a [REDACTED] had given him information about the English laying poison gas lines along the shores of Britain and he wanted this radioed over. He then explained the use of dictionaries in coding messages.

April 30,  
1941.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at the City Hall Park. He dictated a message to be sent to Germany, "Six cruisers from Virginia leaving two at a time, waiting for convoy duty and four U.S. submarines cruising outside harbor mouth of New York, and 30,000 officers and men under the State Department, Hull, to be used out of Halifax for Greenland and Iceland." He wanted Germany asked if they had received material sent by himself via [REDACTED] China, that he was checking on BUCOVICH, KREUTZENSTEIN and ESSENHARDT at the Hotel Pierre where he talked with a waiter who told him to go to the Gestapo man, an ex-German Police Officer who lives in the hotel, and that he should have some form of identification. He told of his break from Bellevue and about subsequent assistance by two Germans and an Austrian who took him to Hoboken in a taxi, then sent him to Boston thence to Japan. He then said that most prison inmates are framed and the FBI frame those picked up and found to be the wrong men; that Hoover has ordered that they produce and so they produce.

65-1819

May 1,  
1941.

b7c

Radio Message #254 was sent to Germany advising that DUNN would take care of #128, that he said he must have money, and said [REDACTED] told him the English are laying gas lines on the beaches etc.,"

On the same day SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE requesting SEBOLD to meet him at 5 P.M., Wednesday at the same tree.

May 2,  
1941.

The Post Office Department advised that DUQUESNE had requested his address be changed from Room 1504, 170 Broadway, to 24 West 76th Street, %: E. CLAYTON LEWIS, New York City, New York.

May 5,  
1941.

Radio Message #256 was sent to Germany stating DUNN asks if material from him via China was received and that he says he must have money. Message #134 was received directing \$100. be paid to him and the sum increased when he produces more. What information on the U.S.A. Baby Incendiary Bomb.

May 8,  
1941.

A letter was mailed to DUQUESNE requesting a meet at 5 P.M. May 12, Tree.

May 12,  
1941.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE. He said he had been followed during the last two days. SEBOLD paid him \$100. and received a receipt. DUQUESNE dictated a message to be sent to Germany "The U.S.A. has established an air base in Syberia, for an attempted attack on Dakar, and that he, DUNN would send a map from a Mr. PARK in Hyde Park, New York."

He said the name Park was fictitious but his true name was known to Germany and he attended the same Church as President Roosevelt. He then told of American tourist going to the English colonies on United States Passports which are replaced with red passports on arrival. SEBOLD showed him a copy of radio messages #132 requesting U.S.A. sea charts and #134 requesting information on the U.S.A.

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Baby incendiary bomb. He said he had sent Germany this bomb via China, that it was similar to the one taken from Dupont and was small like a hand grenade and filled with phosphorus and thermite.

May 17,  
1941.

A letter was received from DUQUESNE which read:

"Marie Rothar, 1508 York Avenue, Apartment 3, lived with another lady at that address, had daughter who went to Germany. Hamburg family. Moved one year ago. Left no address. Further information later on."

May 18,  
1941.

Radio Message #141 was received which read in part:

b7c "For Dunn. Do not direct letters by way of [REDACTED] as conditions there are not clear and mail can be lost, - - - -"

Messages #265 and #266 were sent to Germany from Dunn concerning the English placing gas lines along the beaches and British issuing passports to Americans etc.,

May 20,  
1941.

Radio Message #272 was sent to Germany reading in part, that Dunn says he sent a baby incendiary bomb via China and it is filled with thermite and phosphorus-----

May 23,  
1941.

Radio Message #146 was received from Germany and read in part "According to report of DUNN, he gave Japanese Consul poison gas and breech block with the request for transmittal on to us. Can Dunn give you the name of the Consul in order that we can inquire about the matter through our Embassy in Tokio, otherwise the Japanese never turn the things over to us." Message #147 continued -- Has Dunn made still further arrangements with him? What kind of a friend of DUNN'S is that in Dakar? Can we approach him? Dakar is exceptionally important."

65-1819

May 24,  
1941.

Message #279 was sent to Germany and contained information concerning MARIE ROTHAR as furnished by Duquesne as set out above.

May 27,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from DUQUESNE as follows -

"M. ROTHER, 405 East 92- Apartment 7, New York City. Phone Sacramento 2-8746."

May 28,  
1941.

SEBOLD received a letter from Duquesne requesting he meet him at 5 P.M. at the old tree which he did. They went to an automat and sat down. With reference to messages #146 and #147 above, he could not name the Japanese Consul to whom he gave the material and could not say if his friend in Dakar could be approached and said he would let him know at a later date. He said he knew a [REDACTED] who was going into the U. S. Army soon, and that this man was known in Germany and he wanted to know if he was O.K. He then handed SEBOLD a map of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and adjacent countries on which he had marked where he said the U. S. were going to place airports, such as Capetown, Nova Lisboa, Liberia, Dakar points in South America, etc., He said the map came from Mr. Park of Hyde Park. SEBOLD told DUQUESNE he had a contact with the JAPANESE and that he, Duquesne, could now send material through him and not to send any more material through [REDACTED] nor go to the Japanese Consul. Duquesne also gave him the information that 14 English warships are in repair docks on the Atlantic coast. He then dictated a message to be sent to Germany, "The Jews in South Africa have asked the Jews in America, as soon as trouble starts, to send an Expedition Force to South Africa, in order to protect them in case of revolt, and to strengthen the British Colonial forces in case of a German and Boer union against the British". "General SMUTS was made Field Marshal to supersede any other generals sent to South Africa. He is to be commander of the combined forces. As soon as they can, Americans will make air bases at Capetown for the Atlantic Patrol."

He asked SEBOLD to also ask Germany if they received the Instruction Book for officers concerning Poison Gas which he sent through [REDACTED]. He also gave SEBOLD a couple of magazine photographs entitled "Directional Radio Work in Reverse to Locate Planes" and "Moving Target Primes Marines for Dive Bombers."

65-1819

June 2,  
1941.

Radio Message #284 was sent "From Dunn" and set out the address of M. Rother.

June 3,  
1941.

Radio Message #255 was sent to Germany, "From Dunn, [REDACTED] is now in U.S. Army. Is it all right to use him for information."

June 4,  
1941.

b7C  
Messages #287 and #288 were sent, "From Dunn ----", and set out what Duquesne had dictated re the Jews in South Africa, General SMUTS, Instruction book on poison gas sent via [REDACTED] the English warships in U.S. Yards, and that ROOSEVELT's speech was written by [REDACTED] etc.,

Message #155 was received from Germany and read in part, "For Dunn; It is important to receive all information out of the U.S. Army. At all events take on [REDACTED]"

A letter was also received from DUQUESNE bearing the stamped insignia of a cat and the typewritten message, "New Experimental fighting bomber made at United A. Company. Has besides the ordinary armament, three midway turrets that cover a complete circle with three machine guns. The turrets revolve inside stream lined blisters. Still in building stage."

An article was also received torn from a magazine entitled, "The U.S. Army's men in overalls back up their motto, Give Us a Try", by Lieutenant Colonel W. F. HEAVY.

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Duquesne

June 9,  
1941.

Message No. 292 was sent to Germany, and read as follows:

b7c

"Have given [REDACTED] a further one four micros as well as four publications and two pieces of rubber from Dunn, Carlos and Leo."

June 13,  
1941.

SEBOLD received through the mail, addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER, a newspaper named "THE WHEELING NEWS REGISTER" dated at Wheeling, West Virginia, Monday evening, June 9, 1941, postmark on the cover being "Arlington, Virginia" and on the wrapper appeared the word, "pussy". No notations appear on the newspaper but two articles appearing therein are possibly pertinent. On Page 1 is an item concerning the taking over of the NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION PLANT at Inglewood, California and on Page 1, Part 2, there is an item concerning "New Planes for Air Force."

June 18,  
1941.

SEBOLD wrote out and mailed a letter to FREDERICK DUQUESNE, 170 Broadway, New York City, requesting that he meet him Monday, June 23, at 5 P.M. at "the tree".

June 24,  
1941.

A letter was received by Sebold from Duquesne which contained a note reading as follows:-



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"Cannot be there. Make it Wednesday if possible.

Jim."

This letter also contained a typed report on stationery bearing the seal and imprint of the U.S. Army, which dealt with "New Rocket and Grenade Gun," etc., and also contained a copy of the War Department Basic Field Manual and Grenades #FM 23-30.

June 25,  
1941.

SEBOLD met DUQUESNE in the City Hall Park, lower Manhattan, and invited him to come to his office, 152 West 42nd Street, which he did. DUQUESNE, after entering the office, looked all around, and asked, "Where are the Mikes?" He then went into a long discussion about Diesel Engines. After this he then stated that he thought he could talk.

SEBOLD handed him copies of Radio Message 146 and 147, No. 146 reading as follows:~

"According to report of Dunn, he gave the Japanese Consul poison gas and breach block with request for transmittal on to U. S. Can Dunn give you the name of the Consul in order that we can inquire about the matter through our Embassy in Tokyo. Otherwise the Japanese never turn the things over to us."

No. 147 read as follows:

"Continuation of 146 - Has Dunn made still further arrangements with him? What kind of a friend of Dunn's is that in Dakar? Can we approach him? Dakar is exceptionally important."

Sebold also handed him Messages No. 155 and 156, which read:

" No. 155.

For Dunn. It is important to receive all information out of the U.S. Army. At all events therefore take on [REDACTED] and so forth.

" No. 156.

Is the English airplane model Wellington being equipped with American motors."

b7C  
DUQUESNE said that [REDACTED] is now O.K. and he would, therefore, make contact with him. However, he said he had lost his address, and asked SEBOLD for the one which he had given to him. He said that [REDACTED] had a brother in the German Intelligence Division and that he would make arrangements for [REDACTED] to contact Sebold. He had nothing to say about the other messages except that he stated he did not know much about the man in Dakar, Africa, and stated that he would not go to the Japanese Consulate any more as they would not recognize him.

He then reached down and rolled up one of his pants legs, and took an envelope out of his sock. He opened the envelope and handed the contents to Sebold, the contents consisting of:-

1. A sketch and photograph of a Garrand Semi-Automatic Rifle with a typed description thereof.
2. A sketch of an airplane on which was typed, "New design accepted by Gov."
3. Drawing of a tank, on the back of which is typed "latest model light tank for air transport".
4. Picture of a model of the PT 10, on the back of which was typed, "Model at Navy Dept, Mosquito Boat, etc."
5. Picture of a gun on the back of which is typed, "Grenade Projector".
6. Typed statement which reads, "Chrysler Auto Works have turned out two of the twenty five - twenty eight tanks" and so forth, with a detailed description thereof, and tests made with it.

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DUQUESNE then asked if he had received the WHEELING newspaper, which he had sent, and Sebold told him that he had. Duquesne then talked about a trip which he had made and the expenses. He stated that he would like to have had him, SEBOLD, on the trip. He said that he had learned a lot of information by talking to U.S. officers. He also stated that four negroes of the Tuskegee Institute are being trained in Washington to act as Secret Service Agents on the west coast of Africa.

He stated that he had tried to obtain some sea charts while in Washington, particularly, at the Government Printing Office, however, he had no success. He stated he had been wanting to get out of the United States but had been stopped by a man named [REDACTED] a man attached to the FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

SEBOLD told him that he had some dynamite and fuse. Duquesne said he needed a piece of slow burning fuse in order to blow up the Blueprint Room in the GENERAL ELECTRIC PLANT in Schenectady. He stated that he had made a survey of the plant a year ago. He then went into a discussion of Sabotage methods. He then told Sebold about his personal background, stating that his father was some kind of an official connected with the export or control of merino sheep in Spain and Africa. He said that he personally had once killed a man; that the English had sent him to Bermuda to be sentenced to death; that he had spent months in the Murderers Row there and finally escaped to the United States. He then told of his incarceration and escape from Bellevue Hospital, etc.

b7C He stated that he was acquainted with [REDACTED] as well as with [REDACTED]

He stated he could not understand why the Germans did not pay him more money now; that they used to pay him \$125 a month for rent expenses for the office of the AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 42nd Street, also that they used to "wine and dine" him; that he used to be paid in old fashioned large size American currency off of German boats; that he used to have his clothes tailored at the same place that JIMMY ROOSEVELT had his tailored, and went into a discussion of the Roosevelt family.

He then stated that in recent years he has been acquainted with HEINRICH SORAU, as well as with various members of the GERMAN FLYING CLUB on Long Island, including [REDACTED] BLANK, [REDACTED] also that he had been acquainted with members of the JUNKERS AIRPLANE WORKS who used the Flying Club as headquarters while they were in America.

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b7c He also said that ELSE WEUSTENFELD is still working "down there" and that [REDACTED] who were bombed out of 17 Battery Place, are connected with the TRANS-OCEAN NEWS SERVICE. He stated that he had given up his office and that Sebold should write to him in care of EVE-LYN STUDIO, at 24 West 76th Street.

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DUQUESNE

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley on June 27, 1941, swore to a complaint before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, Eastern District of New York, charging FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE and others with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

b7C On June 28, 1941, Special Agents [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] arrested DUQUESNE at about 7:35 P.M. at 24 West 76th Street, New York City. At the same time a second group of Agents arrested EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS with whom DUQUESNE had been living at said address. The apartment in which they lived was searched. DUQUESNE was taken to the New York Bureau Office, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York City where he was questioned and made the following signed statement:-

New York, New York

June 29, 1941

This is the statement of FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE.

b7C I, FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who have advised me that I do not have to make this statement and that any statement may be used as evidence.

I live at 24 West 76th Street, New York City. I was born in South Africa. I was formerly an officer in the Boer forces and was active during the World War fighting for my country, which was allied with Germany and the Central Powers. During the World War, I acted as a co-ordinating agent in South America, and we were equipped with radios, which we used to furnish information to, and communicate with, the German Fleet, furnishing them such pertinent information as we might obtain, particularly concerning British fleet movements. I was very active in Chile during this period.

After the Armistice, I came to the United States and held various positions in New York City and Boston, doing newspaper work and also being engaged as a drama critic. During this time, due to my background as an agent of the Central Powers, I was posing as an Englishman and using the name of FREDERICK CRAVEN.

Some years passed, and although I am not definite as to the date, I began to receive post cards from Germany and Switzerland, which appeared to be advertisements and more or less propaganda material. I suppose that I was receiving these cards due to the fact that I was well-known to the Central Powers and the German Government during the World War.

b7C Sometime about 1933 I was living at 47 West 54th Street under the name of FREDERICK DUQUESNE. One day a man by the name of [REDACTED] who I also knew as [REDACTED] came to my home. I had never seen this man previous to this occasion. He told me that he formerly worked at the Waldorf Hotel as a head waiter for OSCAR. He told me that he wanted to know whether the German Government owed me for my services as an agent for the Central Powers during the World War, and I told him that Germany still owed me and at the present time they still do. [REDACTED] told me that Germany, at that time, was in rather poor financial condition, but that I could rest assured that I would be fully paid for my past services.

He made an appointment to come to see me again, but he never did, and some time after this I went looking for him at the Waldorf Hotel, but could not ascertain his whereabouts.

The next occurrence in this matter was that a young man who gave me the name of [REDACTED] (phonetic) called on me at my home. I had never seen nor heard of this individual previous to this occurrence and he told me that he was employed in some capacity in the Commissary Department of the Astor Hotel. [REDACTED] gave me a small medal, which appeared to me to be a small reproduction of a larger medal, and he told me that this had been sent from Germany to me as a token of esteem. This was a copper medal and had the German words "FURCHLOSS UND TREU" and the dates "1914-1918" inscribed thereon. I have since lost this medal.

b7C  
After this contact with [REDACTED] quite a period of time elapsed before I was contacted by a woman, whose name I do not recall, who also came to my home. This girl appeared to be German and had a slight German accent. She asked me if I was Herr DUQUESNE, and when I replied in the affirmative, she said that she had a present for me and that she would mail it to me. A short time after this visit, I began receiving propaganda books and pamphlets from Germany through the mails, which dealt with the bright future of Germany. After receiving these pamphlets for some time, another girl, whom I did not know, whose name I cannot recall, came to my house, asked me if I was Herr DUQUESNE, and also asked me how I liked the books and pamphlets, which I had been receiving. I told her that I enjoyed receiving them and she told me that a [REDACTED] (Phonetic) would come to see me.

A short time later, a German individual came to my home and said he was [REDACTED] and introduced himself to me. [REDACTED] furnished me with some money and, although I am not positive of the amount, I believe it was \$75.00, which was in part payment for the money which the German Government owed me for my services during the World War as an agent for the Central Powers. It must be remembered that the South African revolutionary party was fighting as an ally with the Central Powers against the Allies. [REDACTED] told me that he would come to see me again in the near future with additional money, but he did not return and I received a post card from him, in which he stated that he regretted that he had to leave hurriedly, but that he would pay me the additional money owed me. In my opinion, at the present time, the German Government owes me at least \$10,000. for my services during the World War.

Some time after receiving this post card from [REDACTED] a man came to see me who spoke with a decided English accent and appeared to be English. He was dressed very well and told me that he had been following me for months. I cannot recall his name, although the last part of his surname ended in [REDACTED]

He asked me how I was doing and what I was doing. I told him I was working on the Herald and doing very nicely. He then asked about the book that was published about me and stated that he had been around to the publisher. The publisher informed me that he had been there and he told them that he had been following me around and informed the publisher that he wasn't anything to be afraid of. I believe this man was a German agent. The name of the publisher to whom I refer is the Faro Publishing Company in New York City, who had published a book about my exploits.

Some time thereafter I received a letter postmarked at New York City, which asked that I obtain the prices of commodities in the United States and that I should mail this information to Germany. I was furnished an address in Germany, particularly in Munich, although I cannot recall the exact address. I wrote to this address and I did not send them the prices of the commodities, but I asked them if it would be possible for them to send me information and prices concerning air conditioning apparatus manufactured in Germany. A short time after this I received a letter from Germany sending me prices and details concerning German air conditioning apparatus, but it was apparent to me that the prices and equipment did not compare favorably with those of American manufacture.

One night a man came to my house named ADAM GOETZ. I recall him particularly because he looked exactly like "PATTY" RITTER, only he was very much larger. He spoke perfect English and asked me if I was busy these days, and he said that due to the fact that I had an automobile, he would like to hire me to chauffeur for him for a period of time. This man had "sickly" blond hair. He was approximately forty years of age and approximately 200 pounds in weight. I drove him around for approximately a week's time to numerous small towns, particularly in the poor living sections, and we traveled in Connecticut and New Jersey. I didn't know any of the places where ADAM GOETZ was going, but I stopped at numerous homes and he would get out of the car, be gone for a short time, and then return to the car. He would direct me where to go. I cannot recall exactly the locations of these residences. ADAM GOETZ appeared to be an American. At the termination of my employment, ADAM GOETZ paid me and pulled out a bundle of German money, and I said to him, "You are a German, aren't you?", and he said, "Well, how do you think I knew about you?". He also said that he knew I was a newspaperman. He gave me ten dollars a day and expenses and paid for the oil and gas for the car. I would say that he gave me, roughly, \$100. in American money. When I terminated this job of chauffeur for him, he told me that I could be very helpful to the German Government by writing reports on the American opinion of German politics. He gave me an address in Hamburg, Germany, and all I can remember of this address was that it was ALLE 149, although some other word preceded the word "ALLE". My remuneration was to be \$10.00 for every letter I sent to this address in Germany.



I thereupon wrote several letters to this address concerning American opinion on German politics, but I did not receive any money.

Some time after this, ADAM GOETZ returned to my home and gave me \$30.00. I never knew where GOETZ was living, and when I asked him where I could get in touch with him, he told me to "skip it".

Some time after this, one [REDACTED] came to my house. I had never seen him previous to this. He told me that he knew me through my friends and he mentioned the name of ADAM GOETZ. He told me that GOETZ had informed him that I had been working on my invention concerning a floating airplane dock, to be used in harbors or wherever else practical, and that he was very much interested in it. I am quite certain his name was [REDACTED]. I gave [REDACTED] a wooden model of my dock invention. We made an arrangement. He wanted to be my European agent for the sale of the dock and we made an agreement to the effect that he was to represent me in transactions concerning the sale of the dock. He also promised to send me a down payment in return for my giving him this agency. I did not receive any money for the dock for some time, until a German came to my house and said he was from the S. S. Saint Louis from Germany, and he gave me \$500. in cash as a deposit, binding my agreement with [REDACTED]. This man did not even enter my house and just stood at the door, gave me the money, and left.

b7C  
Some time later, I received two bank drafts at different times from Holland, in the amount of \$500. each, one drawn on the First National Bank and one drawn on the Manufacturers Trust Company, both in New York City. It was my understanding with [REDACTED] that I was to be paid \$5,000. in return for giving him the agency for the sale of my docks.

[REDACTED] and GOETZ also had asked me to obtain all periodicals and magazines dealing with technical matters published in the United States, and they gave me the address of a [REDACTED] and told me to send this material to this address. I wrote this name and address in my dictionary and shortly thereafter I began to send material of this nature to this address. I also began to obtain information concerning various patents issued by the United States Government and also forwarded these to Shanghai, China.

Shortly thereafter, I received a letter from Germany saying that these patents were uninteresting. This letter was signed and appeared to be an official stationery, with German words, and I recall that the initials "A.G." appeared thereon. This letter was postmarked from Bremerhaven, Germany.

A short time after this, I received another letter from Germany, telling me not to use the address of [REDACTED] any longer, but to transmit my material through the address of [REDACTED]

cc

I continued to send information of this sort by way of Portugal when I received a communication from Germany instructing me to get all available magazines and newspapers in which articles appeared concerning industrial developments in the United States, and that I should also transmit these to [REDACTED]. I obtained numerous of these articles and transmitted them to [REDACTED] address.

b7C  
Then I received a communication from Germany, in which it was requested that I obtain and forward information concerning heavy industry in the United States, also as regards general industrial business conditions in the United States. The letters that I received from Germany were often signed by an initial only. It was not possible for me to ascertain what the initial was, due to the fact that it was in a scrawl, but it is my belief that the letters emanated from [REDACTED]. I recall that [REDACTED] seemed to be a person of importance. He had a slightly stooped build and possibly was a highly educated person of Jewish extraction.

Some time later, I received another letter from Germany, in which I was asked to obtain copies of a magazine known as "Canadian Aviation". I entered a subscription to this magazine and regularly forwarded these copies to [REDACTED] address. I also obtained other aviation magazines and mailed them to Portugal. I also engaged in the practice of cutting clippings concerning aviation and industrial developments in the United States from various periodicals, and I would have these photostated by the Prompt Photo Service and send these photostats to [REDACTED].

At about this time, I opened an office in the Putnam Building in New York City for the Air Terminals Company, which was for the purpose of promoting the sale of my docks. Shortly after this, for a period of time, I did not receive any further communications from Germany. The next occurrence in my store is that a man named WITTAUER or WITTNAUER came to my offices and told me that my services had not been particularly satisfactory to the German authorities up to that time, but he gave me either \$150. or \$155. in payment for my services. WITTAUER was a typical German and appeared to be between 45 and 50 years of age and bald-headed. He was a rather stout, short man, with a stocky build and a German accent. He suggested that instead of sending entire articles to Europe as I had previously been doing, I should condense the articles in my own words and furnish the gist of them.

Some time after this I received several letters addressed to me in the mails from Germany, which were signed "RITTER", which letters also told me that I would have to improve the nature of the information I was furnishing. I thereupon obtained copies of magazines and newspapers furnishing information concerning American aviation, photographs of American airplanes and so forth and new developments in military features and mailed these to the address in Portugal.

b7C  
Some time after this, I received another letter from Germany signed, "RITTER", which was on business stationery and in which RITTER asked me to make a trip to Canada for the purpose of observing conditions and obtaining information concerning industrial development in Canada. I wrote a letter to Herr RITTER, [REDACTED] and told him that it would be necessary for him to furnish me with funds before I would undertake this trip to Canada.

Shortly after this, I began to receive letters from Germany containing small pieces of paper on which various instructions were typed in English. These instructions were that I was to travel to various parts of the United States and Canada and obtain information concerning various features, particularly industrial developments in the United States and any valuable information of a technical nature, but no money was forwarded. However, I do recall receiving money in letters direct from Germany in United States currency and I recall that one of these payments was made in the form of a \$100 bill. I also recall that on one occasion a woman came to my home one night and gave me \$50.00. In this \$50.00 was a ten dollar gold certificate, and due to the fact that the gold certificates had been called in by the Government, I didn't want it, and I followed this woman to the S. S. Bremen or the S. S. Saint Louis. I attempted to get in touch with her to get a different ten dollar bill, but she boarded the ship and I could not contact her, due to the fact that the guard stopped me. I recall that this ten dollar bill had an oily odor, as if it was possibly carried under her arm prior to the time she gave it to me. I do not know this woman's name, but I think she worked on the boat and she was very well dressed.

Due to the fact that I had received only \$1,500. of the \$5,000. promised me for my dock, I wrote to the address in Hamburg and asked for more money, and shortly thereafter a man came to my house, who said he was from the S. S. Saint Louis. This man was a German. He gave me \$125. in cash and said that more money would come.

Shortly after this time, I moved my business address from the Putnam Building to 17 West 45th Street. Some time passed, and I took offices at 120 Wall Street, and engaged in the business of a stock salesman, specializing in R.K.O. stock. The company was known as the Securities Service Corporation, I being the sole registered founder and owner.

Some time after taking up offices at 120 Wall Street, I was contacted by WILLIAM SEBOLD. I had previously received a letter from San Francisco on plain stationery signed with a scrawled initial, and the substance of this letter was that SEBOLD was an inventor and would be very interested in my docks, and I was advised that I should cooperate with SEBOLD.

SEBOLD came to see me at my office on several occasions. On the first visit, I told him that I knew he was coming. SEBOLD told me that he was from Germany and gave me a microphotograph and stated that he was desirous of obtaining any information available pertaining to heavy industry in the United States. I furnished various photostats to SEBOLD on various occasions in New York City, pertaining to heavy industry in the United States and also I mailed some of this same material myself to the address in Portugal without telling SEBOLD of it, due to the fact that when the information looked particularly good, I desired to get the credit for it myself.

I also wrote letters to the United States patent office in Washington and asked them to send me a book on poison gas, and they replied to my communication, stating that the book in question, was out of print, but fortunately I found a copy of the same in a book store in New York. I do not know whether I sent this to Portugal or not. I also obtained a block of rubber and either sent it or gave it to SEBOLD. This type of rubber was invented in Germany and could be used to keep any sort of an object afloat. I recall that I signed the letter with the block of rubber as "JIMMY". This piece of rubber was a sample which I obtained from one of the local rubber concerns. I also gave SEBOLD a negative of a photograph of a gas shell. I had bought a gas shell at a local firm and had photographed it myself. I recall telling SEBOLD that all letters, which he would obtain from me would be signed with a cats-paw stamp. SEBOLD had previously told me that if I wanted to write to him, I should write a letter to HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box #67, Madison Square Station. I also recall that I addressed a letter to SEBOLD as HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box #865, Church Street Annex, New York, New York.

I also purchased a diaphragm of the air intake and air outlet of a gas mask. I purchased this at the Burrell Safety Appliance Company, located on Fulton Street in New York City, and turned this over to SEBOLD for transmission to Germany. On one occasion I received \$200. from SEBOLD and signed a receipt as JIMMY DUNN for two hundred pamphlets received from H. SAWYER. This represented, in fact, the receipt of \$200. On another occasion, I received \$300. from SEBOLD in payment for my services, and signed a receipt, using the name of DUNN for three hundred pamphlets from HS., which was in fact a receipt for \$300., on November 22, 1940.

As regards my use of the name JIMMY DUNN, I have a friend by that name who lives in Miami, Florida, an attorney. On one occasion when I saw him in Miami, due to the fact that I like him very much, I told him that I would write a letter to Germany and see if I could get him some legal work defending German citizens in Miami. I addressed this letter to the Legal Department of the German Government in Germany and shortly thereafter I began receiving communications from Germany in which they referred to me as DUNN and JIMMY DUNN, and I suppose that they took my letter recommending my friend JIMMY DUNN as an indication that I desired the German Government to refer to me as JIMMY DUNN in future communications.

I met a German, <sup>whose name</sup> ~~an acquaintance~~ I do not recall, and he said he wanted me to say "Love JULIAN to ZELLER" in Germany, which I did, I think this letter was addressed to 30 Grosse Alle in Hamburg, Germany. I also recall that on one occasion one [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] S. S. Bremen or Saint Louis, who came to my home and gave me \$50.00. I also believe that I heard the name and address of [REDACTED]

I am acquainted with ELSE WEUSTENFELD. She is employed at the law firm of Topkin & Farley, New York City, located at 17 Battery Place. I had received a letter from Germany which told me that I would receive further money on my dock either through the law firm of Topkin & Farley or through one of the local banks, and I called at Topkin & Farley to see if this money was there for me, and that is when I first met ELSE WEUSTENFELD. I also met ELSE WEUSTENFELD on the street near her home, which is on Riverside Drive. ELSE WEUSTENFELD gave me either \$200. or \$300. in cash at the offices of Topkin & Farley. I did not sign a receipt, nor was I requested to give one. When I met ELSE on the street, I asked her if she knew where RITTER was. She appeared as if she didn't care to have me contact her.

b7C  
On one occasion, SEBOLD gave me the name and address of MARIA ROTHER and asked me to see if she was living at this address. I went up there and checked in the neighborhood at 1508 York Avenue. Miss EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS accompanied me on this occasion. I did not locate MARIA at this address and so I had Miss LEWIS write a letter to her for the purpose of learning her present location. About three weeks afterward, a telegram came to our house signed "MARIA ROTHER", giving her present address and telephone number, and I furnished this information to SEBOLD.

SEBOLD on one occasion asked me to contact a woman named [BUCOVICH] and a man named FRED KREUTZENSTEIN and a man named VON EYSENHARDT. Although I told SEBOLD that I would endeavor to contact them, I never did.

Approximately six weeks ago, while having a meal at Callahan's in New York City, I met a young man named [REDACTED] New York City. We engaged in conversation and he informed me that he was going into the United States Army. I mentioned this fact to SEBOLD, and SEBOLD stated that he would find out what his nationality was. I did not contact [REDACTED] after this.

I recall that on one occasion a man who said his name was NICHOLAS RITTER came to see me at my house. He asked me if I would like to go to the corner and have a drink, and then he talked to me and asked me if I wanted to go to the Radio City Music Hall. I did not ask him any questions, but I felt that NICHOLAS RITTER had some connection with the German Government.

64

I freely admit that for the past several years I have been obtaining information of a technical nature from various newspapers and magazines and mailing this information to Germany, as well as turning over this type of information to WILLIAM SEBOLD, who claimed that he was a representative of the German Government.

I have read the above statement, consisting of nine pages, and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. After having read this statement, I sign it, as well as affix my signature to all preceding pages.

---

FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE

Witnesses:

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 United States Court House,  
Foley Square, New York, New York

b7C [REDACTED]  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 United States Court House  
Foley Square, New York, New York.

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 United States Court House  
Foley Square, New York, New York.

June 30, 1941  
New York, N.Y.

I, FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE desire to supplement the voluntary statement given by me to Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 29, 1941.

I wish to state that at the time, the book entitled, "The Man Who Killed Kitchner" was being published by the Faro Publishing Company in New York, N. Y., I met a JOSEPHINE De ANGELES who was milliner who knew the above publishers whose names were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Roth, and through them I met her. I learned she had relatives in Catania Sicily Italy.

b7c  
I asked JOSEPHINE De ANGELES if she would permit me to send letters and packages in her mail to Catania Italy for transmittal to other people in Europe and she consented. On one occasion I sent a gas mask I had purchased at Bannermans Shop who dealt in war weapons to [REDACTED] who lived in Milan, Italy who was a distant relative of mine and who I thought might need a gas mask. I also sent a gas mask to a [REDACTED] in Bristol, England [REDACTED] Alice Wortley.

The reason I sent mail and the above mentioned package to Catania, Italy was for the purpose of avoiding British censorship, since the same were sent by Italian ships and were not being stopped by British authorities.

I have read this two page statement and after having read it I sign it as well as the first page.

(Signed) FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE  
June 30, '41.

Witnesses:

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agt.  
F.B.I. 607 U.S. Court House,  
N.Y.C.

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent  
F.B.I. 607 U.S. Court House,  
N.Y.C.

65-1819

Duquesne

As a result of further questioning on June 30, 1941, DUQUESNE made an additional statement relative to his association and use of JOSEPHINE DE ANGELES in transmitting information to Germany, as follows:



65-1819 .

At the time of arrest, Special Agents found in DUQUESNE'S possession the following evidence:-

#1. 1 \$100 Federal Reserve Note, Serial #B-02424471 A  
1 \$100 " " " " #B-02424470 A

(NOTE: These two \$100 bills were paid to DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on November 6, 1940.)

1 \$50 Federal Reserve Note, Serial #B-01134851 A  
1 \$50 " " " " #B-01134848 A  
1 \$50 " " " " #B-01134853 A  
1 \$50 " " " " #B-01134850 A

(NOTE: These four \$50 notes were paid to DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on November 22, 1940.)

There was also found, among other things in DUQUESNE'S living quarters, or in his automobile, the following pertinent material:-

#2. (D 1)

A letter on the stationery of the UNITED STATES SENATE, COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, dated March 27, 1940, signed by W. WARREN BARBOUR and addressed to COLONEL FREDERICK DUQUESNE, 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y., reading as follows:-

65-1819

"  
Dear Colonel Duquesne:

Thank you very much for your kind letter,  
and I am gladly enclosing herewith the material  
which you requested.

If I can be of any further service to you at  
any time, please do not hesitate to call upon me.

Again thanking you for your thoughtful  
message, and with kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

W. WARREN BARBOUR.

b7C  
(NOTE: See microphotograph delivered to DUQUESNE  
by SEBOLD at their first meeting February 26, 1940).

#3.

✓ (D - 63)

A Western Union telegram written in pencil and  
unsigned, addressed [REDACTED] Washington,  
D.C., reading:

"  
I want a copy of the espionage law which I understand  
you offered. Will you please inform me where I might  
procure some."

(NOTE: See [REDACTED] reply to this request  
under date of March 27, 1940, appearing in this report,  
Page 104, which was obtained by Agents on June 25,  
1941.)

#4.

(D - 77)

A letter and an envelope addressed to MR. F. DUQUESNE,  
Room 815A, 60 Wall Towers, New York City, postmarked  
New York City, November 20, 1940. This letter reads:

65-1819

"  
Dear Sir:

I have your order for 300 pamphlets ready.  
Must see you at once. Let me know when and where  
I can see you.

Yours truly,

Harry "

(NOTE: On November 22, 1940 SEBOLD met DUQUESNE at  
92 South Street, N.Y.C. and Duquesne, using the alias  
DUNN, signed a receipt dated November 22, as follows:-

" Received 300 pamphlets from H. S."

#5

(D 79)

A rubber stamp of a cat with arched back.

(NOTE: On February 21, 1941 DUQUESNE told SEBOLD he  
was going to use a cat's paw insignia as his identification  
mark in correspondence. On June 5, 1941, DUQUESNE sent  
SEBOLD a letter pertaining to a new experimental Bomber,  
bearing the cat insignia. Several other communications to  
SEBOLD from DUQUESNE were sent, bearing the insignia of  
the cat. There has been a positive identification of these  
insignias with the one found at DUQUESNE'S apartment on  
June 28, 1941 by the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau.)

#6

(D 73)

An envelope containing return address of F. J. Duquesne,  
522 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, containing the pencilled  
address of [REDACTED]

b7C  
An envelope with the return address of the Securities  
Service Company, 120 Wall Street, New York, New York, contain-  
ing the typewritten address of [REDACTED]

65-1819

b7C  
(NOTE: The name [REDACTED] in Budapest was mentioned by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD on February 21, 1941, saying he, DUQUESNE, knew this man in the last war. SEBOLD can testify that [REDACTED] was a mail drop furnished him by the German authorities.)

#7.

(D 22) ✓

A magazine of the AMERICAN LEGION, dated October 2, 1925, containing, on Page 6, "The Story of Fritz Duquesne; Sequel", by ARTHUR POUND, and a photostat of such story, which was found in DUQUESNE'S closet off the kitchen on June 29, 1941.

(NOTE: Sent by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD on November 13, 1941.)

#8.

(D 23)

Piece of paper containing the following typewritten message:-

"

November 2nd

Ask JIMMY for coming to Germany for later business in South Africa. Money is on the way over. Please answer soon.

Many regards from,

GEORGE.

"

(NOTE: Radio Message No. 50 given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on November 6, 1940.)

#9.

(D 23)

A scrap of paper containing the handwritten, ink notation: "ROTHER-ROTHUR, MARIA, York Avenue, 1508 Apartment 3."

(NOTE: Radio message No. 128 given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on April 23, 1941.)

65-1819

#10.

(D 23)✓

A scrap of paper containing the following pencilled notations:

"

213. How many U.S. airplanes has Great Britain received since outbreak of war. What preparations are being made in Greenland and Iceland for air convoy."

"

225. Important to learn to which African ports war materials from United States of America are reported and for which warring party. Please also determine source of orders."

"

311. I do not know anyone by the name of [REDACTED] Might be either ZELLER or [REDACTED]

"

April 23rd

For DUNN. Please determine whether Mrs. MARIA ROTAR lives at New York City, York Avenue, 1508, Apartment 3. "

"

December 20th

DUNN should give you accurate details about his friend in Dakar."

(NOTE: Radio messages #102, 105 and 128, given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on April 23, 1941.)

#11.

(D 23)

One piece of paper containing the following writing in pencil:

"

According to report from DUNN, he gave poison gas and bridge blocks. [REDACTED] (last three words illegible) to Japanese Consul for delivery to us. Can DUNN forward name of consul as otherwise? The Japanese will never furn. things to us and we can contact our Embassy in Tokio. As (illegible word)."

65-1819

On the back of this paper the following pencilled notation was found:

"

b7C  
Has he made any further arrangements with M? What kind of a friend is that of DUNN and [REDACTED] (probably in DAKAR). Can we approach him. DAKAR is now very important."

(NOTE: Radio Message No. 146 given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on May 28, 1941.)

#12

(D 23)

A small scrap of paper containing the pencilled message:

"How many airplanes has Great Britain received since outbreak of the war? What preparations are being made in Greenland and Iceland for air convoy?"

(NOTE: Radio Message No. 102 given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on April 23, 1941.)

#13

(D 23)

A scrap of paper containing the pencilled notation: "Determine since when is General Motors manufacturing airplanes in Fairbanks. How large is the airport. How large is (illegible word). What type (illegible word) construction or licensed work."

(NOTE: Radio Message No. 91 and 102 given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on February 21, 1941.)

#14

A paper containing the following typewritten message:

(D 31)

65-1819

"

New York, May 24, 1941

✓  
Dear Duquesne:

Please meet me at the tree at 11:00 A.M. Tuesday.

/s/ Harry."

(NOTE: Letter to DUQUESNE from SEBOLD signed  
HARRY.)

#15

(D 41) ✓

Memorandum which advises Mr. DUQUESNE to call [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] and on the back of this sheet appears the name  
of [REDACTED]

b7c

(NOTE: [REDACTED] name mentioned by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD on  
January 2, 1941, as having been a spy.)

#16.

(D 32)

Paper, stationery of FLUERARSEN LABORATORIES COMPANY,  
522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which was found in the  
kitchen cabinet, under the left lower drawer, on June  
28, 1941, and is apparently a code reading as follows:-"  
178.07  
341.11  
341.15  
240.14  
440.44  
260.23  
255.04  
199.18  
401.51  
365.30  
241.34  
255.37  
191.42  
164.43  
265.21  
125.16HARRY  
SAWYER  
SAY  
MAN  
WITH  
M. U.  
IS  
THE  
TO  
SOUTH  
MANY  
NINTH  
ONE  
GET  
-  
D

65-1819

"

52.21  
 441.42  
 440.52  
 216.17  
 444.26  
 47.39  
 205.17  
 244.48  
 444.23  
 308.21  
 297.51  
 267.14  
 164.43  
 267.07  
 438.61?  
 376.46  
 97.25  
 266.35  
 285.38

CANNOT  
 WORK  
 WITHOUT  
 T  
 YOUR  
 ROTH  
 FORM  
 ME  
 YOU  
 PROMISE  
 PENSION  
 NOW  
 GET

"

(NOTE: Code prepared by DUQUESNE in which name  
 HARRY SAWYER used.)

#17.

(D 63) ✓

One envelope addressed to Mr. F. Duquesne, 60 Wall  
 Tower, New York City, containing a letter dated  
 September 4, 1940, reading as follows:

"

Dear Mr. Duquesne:

b7c Referring to your last letter, I would like to  
 recommend [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] to handle your securities.

Yours truly,

Harry.

(NOTE: Sent by SEBOLD to DUQUESNE on September 5, 1940.)



65-1819

#18.

(D 28)

Scrap of paper containing the following in red crayon:

" [REDACTED] actress; [REDACTED]

(NOTE: Names mentioned by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD at office June 25, 1941.)

(D 63)

b7c  
A blotter of [REDACTED] 120 Wall Street, New York City, on the reverse side of which appears the notation,  
[REDACTED]

L  
(NOTE: On March 28, 1940, Duquesne told Sebold in sending mail to Hamburg it was proper to place same inside an envelope addressed to [REDACTED]. On February 26, 1940 Duquesne showed Sebold letters from [REDACTED].

#19

(D 63)

A pink slip of paper containing the name of [REDACTED]

(NOTE: See letter SEBOLD sent DUQUESNE on September 5, 1940 as to this address.)

#20

(D 63)

A letter, dated September 27, 1940, reading as follows:

65-1819

"

Dear Sir:

Recommending you another customer. His address is Harry Sawyer, Box 334, General Post Office, New York City.

Yours,

(NOTE: On September 27, 1940, SEBOLD sent a letter to DUQUESNE advising Duquesne he had changed his address to Box 334, General Postoffice, New York City.)

#21

(D 63)

An envelope postmarked New York, April 2, 1941, addressed to Mr. F. Duquesne, Air Terminals Company, 170 Broadway, New York City, reading:

"

Dear Sir:

I am still well and hope you are the same. I heard from my friends about your visitors. Let me know if you want to see me again.

Yours truly,

Harry."

(NOTE: Letter to DUQUESNE from SEBOLD dated April 2, 1941, signed HARRY. See report [REDACTED] dated 6/2/41 at New York, N.Y.)

#22

(D 63)

A letter dated July 26, 1938 from Dr. A. LEONHARDT, Hamburg, -13 Rothenbaumchaussee 135, beginning:-

65-1819

"

Dear Fritz:

I am so sorry that I was unable to write to you before this."

(NOTE: On May 1, 1940 DUQUESNE mentioned to SEBOLD the name LEONHARDT with whom he went around to several manufacturing plants and who was the head of the NORTH AMERICAN espionage in Germany.)

#23

(D 68)

Various newspaper clippings relative to military matters, enclosed in a yellow envelope addressed to

[REDACTED]

(NOTE: Mail drop. Duquesne showed letter to SEBOLD from [REDACTED] on February 26, 1940 on their first meet.)

#24.

(D 58)✓

In the cellophane envelope designated as D-58 is a letter from ALFRED BAYER, which was found in a leather portfolio located in a grip stored in the closet off DUQUESNE'S kitchen on June 29, 1941. This letter, dated February 26, year not indicated, is quoted as follows:

"

My dear Col.,

I have been expecting you Monday or Tuesday, in order to go to the finance company with you. If you can't make it this week any more, be sure to arrange this early next week. At any rate, I'm looking forward to see you at the "Ringerpietz" at "Friedelbraun Haus" Saturday, the 29th. If you have no transportation, telephone me Saturday morning and I'll arrange everything.

Heil Hitler!

ALFRED BAYER. "

65-1819

(NOTE: Mentioned by DUQUESNE to SEBOLD on March 28, 1940. From description Sebald believed SORAU.)

#25.

(D 73)

Items found in top drawer of file cabinet in the northwest corner of the living room:

(1) A blotter with the printed name of [REDACTED] 120 Wall Street, and on the back of which was written the name of [REDACTED] nea Hellos, Feb. 6.

b7C

(On February 26, 1940 DUQUESNE showed SEBOLD a letter from [REDACTED] advising DUQUESNE that SEBOLD was coming to the United States as SAWYER.)

(2) A letter addressed to Mr. F. J. DUQUESNE, Securities Service Company, 60 Wall Tower, New York, New York, from the War Department, Office Chief Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D.C. dated January 6, 1941, quoted as follows:-

"

In response to your request for pamphlets on the general subject of chemical warfare inventions, this office has no pamphlets on this subject available for distribution. Chemical warfare is a very broad field involving many highly specialized branches such as gases, smokes, incendiaries, and weapons, and, in view of the fact that your letter gives no definite indication as to the particular phase of this subject covered by your proposed invention, we are unable to advise you further.

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"

The Superintendent of Documents has for sale certain field manuals which may be of interest to you. These publications are as follows:-

Basic Field Manual, Volume 1, Chapter 8,  
Defense Against Chemical Attack, Price ~  
\$.15#.

C.W. Field Manual, Volume 1, Tactics and  
Technique in Chemical Warfare, Price ~ \$.25#.

#26

(D 73)

A blotter containing the printed name of [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] 120 Wall Street, on the front of  
which is a rubber stamp impression, "Securities  
Service Company, NY". On the back of this blotter is  
written in pencil, [REDACTED]

(NOTE: On February 26, 1940 on their first meet  
DUQUESNE showed SEBOLD a letter from [REDACTED] advising  
Duquesne that Sebold as SAWYER was coming to the U.S.)

#27.

(D 77)

An envelope bearing the typewritten name and address of  
MR. HARRY SAWYER, P.O. Box 67, Madison Square Station,  
New York City. Unintelligible pencilled markings appear  
on the back of this envelope.

(NOTE: This is SAWYER'S address where he received mail  
from DUQUESNE.)

#28

(D 77)

A Western Union telegram, dated November 6, 1940,  
addressed to F. DUQUESNE, 60 Wall Towers, New York City,  
reading, "Meet me today 5 P.M." signed "Harry".

(NOTE: This is a telegram sent DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on  
November 6, 1940.)

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#29

(D 77)

A Western Union telegram dated November 13, 1940, addressed to F. DUQUESNE, 60 Wall Tower, New York City, reading, "Where can I meet you Friday 5 P.M." signed, "Harry".

(NOTE: This is a telegram sent DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on November 13, 1940, requesting an appointment.)

#30

(D 78)

An unmailed envelope with the following typed wording, "Air mail to Exchange office, via [REDACTED] from San Francisco, California." [REDACTED]

(NOTE: [REDACTED] is a mail drop furnished SEBOLD by German authorities prior to coming to the United States and on February 26, 1940, DUQUESNE showed SEBOLD a letter [REDACTED])

#31

(D 80)

An air mail envelope addressed to [REDACTED]

(NOTE: Mail drop furnished SEBOLD by German authorities and [REDACTED] in letter advised SEBOLD was coming to America as SAWYER.)

#32

(D 77)

A Postal telegram, dated December 27, 1940, to F. Duquesne, 60 Wall Towers, New York, N.Y., from "Harry" reading - "Meet me Thursday, January 2 5 P.M."

(NOTE: SEBOLD sent DUQUESNE a telegram on December 27, 1940 requesting a meet on January 2, 1941.)

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#33.

(D 81)

A sheet of paper with the letterhead, "FLUERARSON LABORATORIES COMPANY, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City, Office of F.J. Duquesne." On the back thereof appears the following writing:

"

Dear Uncle:

Well at last I can again write and tell you the dirt and the good and bad business. First of all I must tell you that Uncle Harry seems to have faded out of the picture. I have not seen him for weeks. I suppose you know why. However, I have a lot to kick about concerning him. I might as well."

(NOTE: This is apparently a copy of a letter sent by DUQUESNE to ZELLER in which he refers to SEBOLD as UNCLE HARRY as having faded out of the picture.)

#34.

(D 17)

A letter addressed to MR. F. DUQUESNE, Room 805, 60 Wall Tower, New York City, containing the following message:-

"

Oct. 21, 1940

Dear Mr. Duquesne:

Have some business I think you would highly appreciate. When can I see you in person?

Yours truly,

Harry."

(NOTE: Sebold mailed this letter on date appearing thereon.)

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#35

(D 49)

b7c A slip of paper on which was written,  
 "I received your letter. The man you want to sell  
 securities to is [REDACTED] etc."

(NOTE: See letter mailed to DUQUESNE by SEBOLD  
 August 16, 1940.)

#36

(D 8)

A torn portion of a Western Union telegram reading,  
 "Will meet you 4:00 P.M. at place named my --  
 Harry 9 48 P" stamped November 4, 10 P.M.

(NOTE: Sent by SEBOLD to DUQUESNE on November 4,  
 1940.)

#37.

(D 19)

A piece of onionskin paper on which is typewritten:

"

March 22, 1940

Dear Uncle:

I am disappointed that you did not understand my tele-  
 grams. I sent you many instructions by different routes  
 on account of the war. All of my efforts in this line  
 have gone astray, it seems.

I was surprised to see Cousin Harry in New York. I  
 received your letter which told me he would have an  
 installment on the farm. However he did not have it or  
 did not offer it to me. Well I suppose he is O.K.

The Mexican business did not materialize one way or  
 another up to this date. I sent the Oriental Mission  
 some books. I would like to know if they get them as  
 soon as possible. I was informed by Catania that the  
 letters were opened. The war again I suppose, etc."

(S. 125 - P. 115).



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#38

(D 11)

A typewritten letter on the stationery of the DEUTSCHEN LUFTFAHRT VEREIN, German Aviation Club, New York, dated at Berlin, Jan. 21, 1938 and addressed to [REDACTED]

and signed "HEIL, HITLER your [REDACTED]"

[REDACTED] This is in German and requests information on the Flying Club; a list of its membership, personnel of the leadership, their respective flying ability, types of airplanes flown, etc.

b7C

(NOTE: See DUQUESNE'S statement to SEBOLD January 2, 1941 re this organization acting as an espionage group.)

#39

(D 50)

A printed form dated October 1, 1940, purportedly signed by WENDEL L. WILLKIE on the reverse side of which is a pencilled sketch of what appears to be a torpedo bomb.

#40

(D 50)

An item addressed to COLONEL F. DUQUESNE c/o AIR TERMINAL COMPANY, 120 Wall St., New York, N.Y., from the MC LEAN PUBLISHING CO., Toronto, Ontario which is a statement concerning a subscription by Duquesne to a magazine named "CANADIAN AVIATION".

#41.

(D 50)

A newspaper clipping purported to be from "THE MORNING TIMES" December 1940 which has to do with air manoeuvres in connection with the use of gas.

#42.

(D 50)

A page taken from THE MORNING HERALD TRIBUNE dated Tuesday, September 24, 1940 containing information on the sailing and arrival of trans-Atlantic passenger ships.

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#43.

(D 50)

A piece of white paper containing rows of figures of seven digits each and on the reverse side a message or letter beginning -

"

Dear George: I have been wondering - - -"

#44.

(D 50)

A newspaper clipping from THE MORNING WORLD TELEGRAM, August 10, 1940, showing graphically the defense man power of the United States.

#45.

(D 50)

A sheet of paper containing pencilled figures of seven digits at the bottom of which is noted, "patents sent".

#46.

(D 51)

b7C A purported release issued by [REDACTED] and FREDERICK DUQUESNE and FREDERICK BARRON, etc. and refers to an Oldsmobile Sedan registered in the name of FREDERICK BARRON, in the State of Florida, bearing License number D 6 - 3 - 255, 1938, etc. which automobile is owned by FREDERICK DUQUESNE.

#47

(D 51)

A torn photograph of a military airplane stuck together with gummed paper.

#48

(D 51)

A sheet of graph paper on the reverse side of which is pasted cut outs of a Garand Automatic Pistol, military tank, and also military aircraft.

#49.

(D 1)

Eight copies of various dictionaries.

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#50

(D 4)

A letter addressed to E. CLAYTON LEWIS, 24 E. 76th Street, New York, N.Y. from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, referring to Letter #330451 B, order of June 13, 1941, returning fifteen cents as the remittance was insufficient for Technical Man. Col. 1, Chapter 8 is superseded by F - M - 21 - 40, "Defense Against Chemical Attack", which is twenty cents per copy.

#51

(D 4)

Envelope of the United States Government Printing Office, dated at Washington, D.C. June 23, 1941, with enclosure addressed to C. CLAYTON LEWIS, 24 W. 76th Street, New York City, advising that "Technical Manual 3-215, Military Chemistry & Chemical Agents" cannot be given immediate attention as the supply was exhausted.

#52.

(D 5)

Torn piece of paper bearing the notation, "CAPTAIN RITTER, Rector 2-6189, address 150 Broadway, Room 202."

#53.

(D 7)

Five books printed by the United States Government:

- a. "Price List 19, 32nd edition - Army & Military, Aviation & Pensions. Notation in red crayon, "See pages 73, 32, 24 and 30."
- b. Price List 53 - 29th Edition - Mines, Explosives, Fuel, Gas, Gasoline & Petroleum, August 1939.
- c. Price List 53 - 33rd edition - Maps, September 1940.
- d. Price List 65, 22nd edition - Foreign Relations of the United States, September 1939 edition.
- e. Price List 19 - 32nd Edition - Army & Militia, Aviation & Pensions, February 1940 edition.

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#54.

(D 7)

- A photostat of a drawing of a hand grenade.

#55.

(D 8)

A photostat of a bomb or torpedo by the United War College, passed by the Committee on Appropriation, adopted by the United States War.

#56

(D 24)

A passport found in red manila envelope in DUQUESNE'S closet on June 28, 1941. Passport issued in name of J.F.E. KAIN, #4939, by the British Consulate General in New York on March 13, 1932. This passport, on page 3, contains a photograph of DUQUESNE and the signature of JOHN FREDERICK E. KAIN. On page 2 there is set out a description, "Profession; Picture Director. Born, Melbourne, December 21, 1878; Domicile, U.S.A.; Height, 5'11"; Blue eyes, black hair." The validity of the passport expired on March 30, 1937, and was good for all countries in Europe including the Union of Soviet, Socialist Republics and Turkey. In this passport was found a certification by JAMES SUMNER MacDERMOTT, Assistant Government Statist, State of Victoria, Commonwealth of Australia, dated February 11, 1931 to the effect that the births in the district of Carlton, Colony of Victoria, disclosed that #25977, a male child, was born at 3 Grattan Street on December 21, 1878, JOHN FREDERICK KAIN, to WILHELMINA WANAMACHER KAIN, age 22, and WILLIAM JAMES KAIN, jeweler, age 23.

#57

(D 26)

One photostatic copy of a plan for a crusher, adopted by the United States War Department & Joint Allied Commissions, found on the Mantle in DUQUESNE'S living room on June 29, 1941.

#58.

(D 27)

One small loose-leaf memo book with tin cover, containing the following notations in ink:

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"  
 FRAF 4860. [REDACTED] Madison Hotel, 58th Street;  
 [REDACTED] Home, [REDACTED] In  
 pencil, [REDACTED] E.V. [REDACTED] 42  
 East 9th Street; [REDACTED] 45th Street, Lexington  
 & Third; [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] 142-35 - 60  
 In blue crayon: "21691". In ink: "Helsinki 8843,  
 8376". In pencil: [REDACTED] 216 East 31;  
 24 West 59th, [REDACTED] In ink,  
 [REDACTED] #574;  
 via LANGIULIANO, 243; CATANIA SICILIA IT  
 In pencil, "22, Box #4, 113288". In ink, [REDACTED]  
 "E.C.L. [REDACTED] In ink: [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] -509 West End, [REDACTED]  
 #8843; #2061592 Patent; SIZICHUAN Tribe, Amazon,  
 C.S.; [REDACTED] In  
 ink, [REDACTED] 70 Liberty; [REDACTED] 158 West  
 168th Street, [REDACTED] In pencil: [REDACTED] 142-135  
 - 60." [REDACTED] In red crayon: [REDACTED]  
 In pencil: "96215, V.F. 196127, [REDACTED]"

#59.

(D 31)

Georgia 1935 Certificate of Registration #80287,  
 issued July 17, 1935, to FREDERICK CRAVEN, N.C.O. Lining  
 Grant Connors, Ossining, New York, for five-passenger  
 Chevrolet Sedan - 1928 model, Motor #4558414.  
 (NOTE aliases of DUQUESNE).

#60.

(D 31)

Georgia 1935 Oldsmobile registration for 1940, Motor  
 #G 11507, license #22321A, issued February 6, 1940 to  
 FREDERICK CRAVEN, Toledo, Georgia.

(NOTE aliases of DUQUESNE).

#61

(D 31)

New York three-year operator's license #1088449, issued  
 on October 8, 1940, to FREDERICK CRAVEN, 51 West 54th  
 Street, New York City, New York. CRAVEN is described  
 as being born December 25, 1898, a white male, 5' 11",  
 170 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair.

(NOTE alias of DUQUESNE).

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#62

(D 31)

Georgia 1941 registration for 1935 Oldsmobile sedan, Motor #411507, License #23500a, issued on February 13, 1941, to FREDERICK CRAVEN, Toledo, Saint George Post Office, Charlton, Georgia.

#63.

(D 31)

Another torn envelope, which was written in ink, with the words, "PO Toledo, Saint George, Charlton County" on the inside of which was the following in ink,

"  
Twenty drops ammonia, wash pure water and alcohol last - restore ink lever of sulphur (soda lye or sodium carbonate) phenol Ththaleine."

#64.

(D 33)

A roll of micro-film made with a Leica camera, consisting of shots of papers containing airplane information, found in the brown Gladstone bag in DUQUESNE'S closet off the kitchen on June 28, 1941.

(NOTE: Microphotographs given DUQUESNE by SEBOLD on May 4, 1940.)

#65.

(D 36)

One Royal Typewriter, #1061411.

(This typewriter identified by Bureau as one used by DUQUESNE in writing SEBOLD).

#66.

(D 41)

Handwritten notation on a piece of stationery of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen Steamship. In handwriting appears the name of TOPKIN & FARLEY and the anem of EISE WEUSTENFELD.

#67.

(D 45)

Blueprint of a Ballard type gas mask.

Folder concerning lenses, on which the following appears:

"6YF1935-28L10272, 39 - 13 lbs."

One Carter's Indelible Ink box.

One ink pad.

(NOTE: Possibly type gas mask sent via Italy).

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#68

(D 45)

Letter dated August 21, 1939, from the Haskellite Manufacturing Corporation, 208 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois, in which they describe Haskellite Aircraft plywood.

#69.

(D 45)

Letter on FLUERARSEN stationery, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York, which seems to be a rough draft letter addressed to the Mine Safety Appliance Company, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, requesting information concerning speaking assembly diaphragm. A yellow sheet attached to this bears the following message:

"  
Mine Safety Appliance Company,  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:

I wish to replace the speaking assembly diaphragm assembly in my M.S.A. All-Service Gas Mask, BURRELL type. My own was destroyed by coming in contact with a live wire which fused the component parts. I am capable of inserting in the mask myself and would like you to inform me the cost of same sent to my New Jersey address and oblige.

The Studio  
Island Heights,  
Toms River, New Jersey."

Piece of FLUERARSEN stationery on which appears in ink the following: "Gas mask patents, #2060823 and 2061436." On the back of this sheet of paper there appears to be a chemical formula.

(NOTE: Information DUQUESNE sought about gas mask.)

#70.

(D 45)

b7c Envelope with the return address of [REDACTED] New York City, and addressed to FREDERICK DUQUESNE, Suite 408, 150 Broadway, New York City. On this envelope there appears in ink the following: "Captain KUHN, #DI-4-7730".

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(NOTE: Captain KUHN, 45 Broadway, New York Chemical Warfare Procurement Division, Authority on gas masks).

#71

(D 45)

Envelope on which the following appears:

"  
 DEVERS commands First Battalion, Sixteenth Field Artillery, North Myers, Virginia. Photograph reduced one half diameter. There --- when dragged by traction have electric brake, as well as mechanical or horse-drawn traction."

#72

(D 46)

Letter from the GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CORPORATION, Bethpage, Long Island, New York, addressed to COLONEL F. J. DUQUESNE, Air Terminals Company, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, dated March 20, 1939, the contents of which letter are as follows:

"  
 Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter of March 13th, we are enclosing two photographs of our G-21, an amphibian.

We have no objections to your use of these photographs as lantern slides in connection with your lectures on the art of docking planes at sea.

Very truly yours,

GRUMMAN AIRCRAFT ENGINEERING CO  
 L. R. GRUMMAN,  
 President.

#73

(D 46)

Letter from the War Department, Washington, D.C., dated June 2, 1939, Office of the Chief of Chemical Warfare Service, Washington, D.C., the contents of which letter are as follows:



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"

Dear Mr. Duquesne:

Reference your letter of May 29, 1939, to Major General W. C. BACKER, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, relative to your diaphragm gas mask. The following procedure is suggested.

Captain H.A. KUHN, C.W.S., Executive Officer of the New York Chemical Warfare Procurement Division, 45 Broadway, New York, will be glad to inspect a sample of your mask. Captain KUHN is well qualified to pass upon its merits. A copy of this letter and a copy of your letter to General BACKER are being forwarded to Captain KUHN.

No single firm manufactures complete gas masks for the United States Army.

Your interest in writing to us is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

/s/ HAIG SHEKERJIAN  
Lieutenant Colonel,  
C.W.S. Executive."

(NOTE: Above CAPTAIN KUHN who is authority on Gas Masks apparently same Zeller Duquesne sent wire to.)

#74

(D 46)

Letter addressed to DR. O. ZELLER, Hamburg 1, Grasse Alle 30, PATENTANWALT, Germany, by FREDERICK DUQUESNE, in which he gives authority to ZELLER to transact business on behalf of DUQUESNE in Bulgaria for the sale of certain patents.

(Apparently same ZELLER Duquesne sent wire to on April 29, 1940, as address is same.)

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#15

(D 63)

A pass to admit COLONEL FRITZ DUQUESNE to M.S. SCHWABENLAND/M.S. FRIEDENLAND, Deutsche Lufthansa A.B., German Airways, dated July 27, 1938.

#16

(D 63)

Certificate of Conducting Business, issued to FREDERICK J. DUQUESNE, to do business under the name of AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 2 West 45th Street, New York City.

#17

(D 63)

A notification to the AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 120 Wall Street, from THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York, dated March 27, 1940, advising that they were in receipt of a communication from their correspondents in Amsterdam, Holland, and which they felt this company would be interested in.

(NOTE: A cablegram at the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, 18 Pine Street, New York City, dated March 27, 1940 from HOLLANDSCHE BANK UNIE N.V. AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND read:-  
"Pay dollars two hundred Miss Lilly Stein, 127 East 54th Street, New York. Pay dollars two hundred Air Terminals Company, 120 Wall Street, New York City. ")

#18

(D 63)

A memorandum of the Foreign Department of The Chase National Bank, dated April 12, 1940, with reference to a \$200 check to FREDERICK DUQUESNE, issued in accordance with instructions from Hellandsche Bank Unie N.V., Amsterdam, Holland.

(NOTE: DUQUESNE called at the Chase National Bank on April 9, 1940 and advised the bank they would receive instructions to pay him this money.)

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#79.

(D 63)

An RCA radiogram addressed to AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, reading "All communications received. Patent numbers checked. Case clear. Wire result of negotiations with representative" signed "Celler". It is noted that this radiogram was sent from Berlin, Germany, and is dated November 1, 1939.

(NOTE: This is apparently ZELLER to whom DUQUESNE had sent wire on March 7, 1940, signing his name JULIAN.)

#80.

(D 63)

A letter to the AIR TERMINALS COMPANY, 17 East 42nd Street, dated December 6, 1939, from the Manufacturers Trust Company, 55 Broad Street, New York City, advising of the receipt of a communication from one of their foreign correspondents that would interest this firm and requesting that a call be made at the bank in response thereto.

#81

(D 63)

A photostatic copy of a design of what is apparently a bomb, with the wording, "U.S. War College, Design for U.S. Government."

#82

(D 63)

A page from a magazine disclosing a picture of a military plane produced by the GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY, the accompanying explanation beginning, "High Military Efficiency".

#83.

(D 63)

A page from a magazine with the following captioned articles checked:

"Norway buys 24 Northrop Bombers."  
 "Swedes buy 300 planes."

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#84

(D 63)

A page from a magazine, dated April, 1940 beginning, "Republic is Ready", pertaining to the Republic Aviation Corporation, Farmingdale, Long Island.

#85.

(D 63)

A page from a magazine with an article, "Growth of Taca Airlines in Central America" being checked. The notation, "Air fields" is written thereon.

#86.

(D 63)

A page from a magazine issued April, 1940, containing an article captioned, "Stalling on Tapered Wings."

#87

(D 63)

A page from a magazine issued April 1940, pertaining to the designing of airplane wings to prevent stalling.

#88.

(D 63)

A page from a magazine issued April 1940 on which a check mark is placed beside the picture of the Republic EP-1 airplane.

#89.

(D 54)

b7C One business card of [REDACTED] representative, Association of German Aircraft Industry, Berlin, for North America and Mexico, 29 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. Telephone [REDACTED]

#90

One form of the United States Works Progress Administration for the City of New York, listing the education and experience record of JOHN FRED DUQUESNE. The information filled out on this form in pencil indicated that DUQUESNE is a citizen, having been born in California.

#91

Postcard postmarked July 15, 1937, addressed to DUQUESNE from the Vorhut-Verlag Otto Schlegel, Berlin, Germany. This card, written in German, thanked DUQUESNE for his interesting letter and sent best wishes.

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#92

(D 71)

A piece of blank stationery with the letterhead;  
AIR TERMINALS CO., 2 West 45th Street, New York --  
Office of Engineer Colonel F. J. DUQUESNE --  
Murrayhill 2-7147".

#93.

(D 71)

A sheet of blank stationery bearing letterhead,  
"FLUERARSEN LABORATORIES CO., 522 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City, Office of F. J. DUQUESNE, Murrayhill  
2-7374".

#94.

(D 77)

An envelope postmarked Washington, D.C., Feb. 25,  
1941, containing a notice addressed to F. DUQUESNE,  
60 Wall Tower, New York City, advising that  
a publication of "Chemical Warfare Service Field  
Manual, Volume 1, Tactics and Technique" could not be  
furnished at that time as ordered in view of a short-  
age of supply.

#95.

(D 82)

A photostatic copy of a plan of an "Ashley Sea-Service  
Destroyer" with the notation, "Secret Disclosure" and  
the further notation, "In process of construction at  
Stamford, Conn. January 3, 1941."

#96

Business card of WILLIAM G. SEBOLD, 152 West  
42nd Street, New York Telephone No., BRYant 9-1609.

b7C (NOTE: The above card found in brown business suit  
by Agent [REDACTED] on 6/28/41 at Duquesne's  
apartment which Duquesne on same date wore to F.B.I.  
office.)

#97

(D 60)

A slip of paper on which the following notations are  
typewritten, "6/3/41 please advise as soon as possible

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"

whether you or one of your people can obtain U S A  
sea charts and send them here by a safe way."  
"5-5-41 What do you know about U.S.A. baby incendiary  
bomb."

In longhand written on above is notation - And \$100  
for Dunn in case of news material we will send more."

(NOTE: On May 12, 1941 SEBOLD met DUQUESNE, paid him  
\$100 and gave him the above messages. As to the  
U.S.A Sea Charts this is radio message #132. As to the  
U.S.A. incendiary bomb and the payment of \$100 to  
DUQUESNE as DUNN, this is radio message #134. )

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Duquesne

EVELYN LEWIS, in her signed statement, among other things, advised that among the incidents that established in her mind that DUQUESNE was furnishing information to a foreign country was that Duquesne showed a great interest in the sailing dates of ships and the arrival dates of ships. He appeared to have a great interest in the arrival and departure of Clipper Ships and expressed annoyance when he learned that the Clipper Ships were being routed through Bermuda and Nassau. He also expressed great interest in getting his letters off on certain boats. Further, that he objected at the time the BREMEN was searched. Further, that he was interested, to a great degree, in military affairs, such as anything pertaining to the military activities in the United States. He was very well informed on all military matters and kept track of everything of this nature that was going on through newspapers and radio broadcasts.

On one occasion he had a microphotograph in the apartment and he placed this microphotograph in an envelope for mailing, although she did not know to whom he mailed it. He likewise had a magnifying glass which he used in examining small printing and various papers. On one occasion he had a gas mask in the apartment. He was endeavoring to invent a gas mask through which a person would be able to carry on a conversation.

She also recalled an occasion when she was with him at PARKER-STEARNES in Brooklyn and he observed a rubber tourniquet and asked for one, which was given to him.

b7C On another occasion he obtained some Rubber-Tex from a [REDACTED] of the RUBBER-TEX COMPANY, Graybar Building. On other occasions they, Duquesne and herself, discussed methods of avoiding people whom they believed to be watching them and on various occasions she took steps to determine whether or not anyone was following Duquesne or herself. She also recalled that Duquesne, on various occasions, had sent letters to a man by the name of [REDACTED] Portugal and a man by the name of [REDACTED] also to a man by the name of SAWYER in New York City.

She also recalls that DUQUESNE spent considerable time studying the dictionary and recording numbers after such study and that on one occasion she typed a list of numbers for him. She also recalled that he was likewise interested in news clippings of a military nature such as airplane production and other data along that line and had asked her to clip certain items out of the paper. He also discussed with her the use of invisible inks and the manner in which invisible inks could be made.

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She also observed him on occasions put a heated iron to a piece of paper or a letter but she claimed not to know the purpose of this.

She recalled that on one occasion she typed a message on the inside of the rectangular surface of an envelope. She also stated that Duquesne was interested in saving all of the black paper such as black Kodak paper and one time she observed him placing white powder on that paper. She also observed him developing his own film in the apartment, and that he sent considerable mail to foreign countries. She asked him if it would involve him and he told her that it would not make any difference.

She recalled assisting him in trying to locate a woman by the name of ROTHER and that upon returning she wrote a note to a man by the name of SAWYER for DUQUESNE; that later she received a telegram requesting that she call on MARIE ROTHER. She talked to Duquesne about this and he told her to forget about it; that it had already been taken care of. He also told her that he had sent telephone books to Europe; that she had also typed letters for Duquesne addressing them to such places as the U.S. Government Printing Office, requesting information of a technical nature. Likewise, on the few occasions, she had mailed letters for him.



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Else Weustenfeld

In her statement dated July 8, 1941 she told of NICHOLAS RITTER coming to the United States some time in 1938; that during the conversations with his brother, HANS, she heard them frequently refer to a man by the name of DUQUESNE who was also known as JIM. It was obvious to her that NICHOLAS RITTER was contacting JIM with regard to obtaining information for the GESTAPO.

She also tells about LILLY STEIN telephoning to her and giving her personal greetings from friends in Verden on the River Aller, Germany; that she subsequently met STEIN and she had a letter addressed to either herself or HANS RITTER in which they were asked to help LILLY to get established; that LILLY also handed her a roll of bills which she thinks was in the amount of \$300 and a small microphotograph. The money and photograph LILLY wanted her to give to DUQUESNE. LILLY also told her that she might retain enough of the money to purchase a magnifying glass; that she read on the microphotograph, without the assistance of a magnifying glass, the words "Dear Jim" but nothing else; that several days later an elderly man came to her office at 17 Battery Place, New York, and identified himself as DUQUESNE. He gave his calling card on which his name appeared and also the name "AIR TERMINAL COMPANY". He said that he understood that she, WEUSTENFELD, or HANS RITTER, had received some money for him and a message; that she gave him the money and microphotograph; that Duquesne asked her to communicate with him if she should receive any further news; that subsequently she met Duquesne in front of her apartment house at 82 Riverside Drive, New York City and he asked her if she had received any more money for him; that she seemed to recall that subsequently she received \$300 in small bills from some source, to be given to Duquesne. She thought that possibly she received this money from LILLY STEIN who said that it had been given to her by a man named HARRY. This she did not give to Duquesne.

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Duquesne

On June 30, 1941, DUQUESNE, having executed a voluntary waiver of removal hearing, was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner EPSTEIN in Brooklyn. He entered a plea of Not Guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 and final hearing date was set for July 15, 1941.

A Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment on July 15, 1941, charging FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22, and Section 32 of Title 50.

He was again arraigned before the United States District Court on July 18, 1941 and plead Not Guilty to the charges set out in the indictment. He was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal in lieu of \$25,000 bail pending trial set for September 3, 1941.

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The following is a description of Subject FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE:

## Name and aliases

FREDERICK JOUBERT DUQUESNE, with aliases: Arnstein, D. F. Barron, Frederick Barron, Col. Bezin, Fred Buquesne, F. Crabbe, Frank Crabbe, F. Craven, Major Frederick Craven, Frederick De T. Craven, F. Detrafford Craven, John DuGain, Dunn, Fritz Duquesne, Captain Fritz Duquesne, Colonel F. J. Duquesne, Fritz J. Duquesne, Fritz Joubert Duquesne, Colonel Marquis Duquesne, Paul Duquesne, J. Q. Farn, Fordham, George Fordham, Frederick Fredericks, Fritters, J. Hernandez, Fred Howc, "Jim", Jimmy, Piet Niacoud, Nio Panaar, William Smith, Captain Claude Staughton, Captain Claude Stoughton, Fred Stoughton, Berthold Szabo, Vam Dam, Von Goutard, Worthy, Julian Zeller. About 63. Appears 45 to 50. (Naturalization papers show he was born December 21, 1877, at Cape Colony, South Africa.) Former intimate friend states DUQUESNE does not know his own age.

## Age

5'10" to 11"

## Height

165

## Weight

Dark brown or black

## Hair

Brown and green. (Described by SEBOLD as blue.)

## Eyes

Medium dark or swarthy.

## Complexion

## Beard

Clean-shaven, but apparently has heavy beard.

## Facial characteristics

Lines at corners of mouth. Prominent nose and chin.

65-1819

General characteristics

Excellent talker with captivating personality. Inveterate liar. Sexual pervert. Reported in 1932 to be partially paralyzed in right leg, but does not walk with noticeable limp. Extremely suspicious and cautious. Confides intimately in no one. Shoulders slightly stooped and carried forward.

Accent

Intermediate accent described as that of an American educated in England or an Englishman educated in America.

Marital status

Once married to ALICE WORTLEY, whose present address is unknown. Now separated and resides with EVELYN CLAYTON LEWIS in an apartment at 47 West 54th Street, New York City. Formerly lived with [REDACTED] alias [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] New York City.

Residence

47 West 54th Street, New York City.

Business address

Securities Service Company, Room 1504, 170 Broadway, New York City.

Occupation

Writer, lecturer, newspaper reporter, motion picture producer, and is said to have been engaged in espionage activities for many years. Presently engaged in espionage activities. Ostensibly operates as stock broker, and was registered with Securities Exchange Commission, Washington, D. C., as Frederick Duquesne, Room 408, 150 Broadway, as a broker and/or dealer pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended said registration being effective as of March 23, 1939; Frederick Duquesne, 47 West 54th Street, New York City, whose Certificate of Doing Business No. 2466 dated December 8,

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Occupation (Continued)

1939, certifying that he is doing business as Securities Service Company, 120 Wall Street. Duquesne also operated as Air Terminals Company, and on November 22, 1939, filed Certificate of Doing Business No. 12434, as Frederick J. Duquesne, 47 West 54th Street, New York City, certifying that he was doing business as Air Terminals Company, 2 West 54th Street, New York City, said certificate having been filed with the County Clerk.

Nativity  
Parentage

Cape Colony, South Africa  
Father - French  
Mother - Dutch  
Unknown

Relatives  
Citizenship and  
Naturalization

Emigrated to the United States from Hamilton, British West Indies, on the S. S. MARGARET, arriving at Baltimore, Maryland, September 16, 1902, according to Naturalization Petition No. 21934, filed in New York State Supreme Court, July 18, 1912. On December 4, 1913, Certificate of Naturalization No. C-400139 was issued by the Supreme Court of New York County to Frederick Joubert Duquesne, 110 West 34th Street, New York City, who was described as a British subject, born in South Africa, and a news correspondent by profession. Said to have been educated in Brussels Military Academy, Brussels, Belgium.

Education

Military and Espionage  
Activities

Said to have served with the Boer Army as a spy during the Boer War, while a mere boy, and said to have attained status of Captain of Engineers in Boer War. Allegedly served as a spy for Central Powers during World War. Has in his possession numerous medals and decorations allegedly received as

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**Military and Espionage  
Activities (Continued)  
Automobile**

**Criminal Record**

the result of his activities. Operates 1935 Model, black, Oldsmobile, touring sedan, bearing 1940 Georgia license A22-321. FBI No. 579274, as Capt. Fritz Duquesne, No. 103939, arrested by New York Police, February 7, 1917, charged attempted fraud, disposition - sentence suspended. as Frederick Fredericks, arrested United States Marshal, New York City, December 3, 1918, charge Murder on the High Seas (England) - disposition - dismissed. As Frederick Joubert Duquesne, arrested by New York Police May 23, 1932, charge, homicide and escaped prisoner; disposition, dismissed. As Frederick Joubert Duquesne, arrested New York Police June 6, 1932, charge, escaping lawful custody. (Disposition not shown, although Duquesne was apparently released upon the last mentioned occasion.)

(Photographs are available in the New York File.)

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONEBELING1. Immigration and Naturalization2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

J. C. Ellsworth

6/11/41

N.Y.N.Y.

6/28/41

6/29/41

6/30/41

8/1/41

7/7/41

6/28/41

7/1/41

b7C

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

6/10/41

6/11/41

6/10/41

6/11/41

6/10/41

6/11/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record6. History and Prior Activities

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NAME.....	<u>RUDOLF EBELING</u> also spelled Ebling, Eberling.
Address.....	173 East 85th Street, New York City, New York.
Employed.....	Harper & Bros. 601 West 26th Street, New York City.

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that RUDOLF EBELING arrived at the Port of New York, May 14, 1925 on the S.S. RELIANCE from Hamburg, Germany; that he was born at Wittstock, Germany, November 24, 1898. He filed Declaration of Intention to become a citizen, November 18, 1925, in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. His petition for Citizenship was filed October 18, 1932 and he was naturalized in the above mentioned court on January 23, 1933, receiving certificate of naturalization #3,678,310. He is presently employed as Foreman of the Shipping Department of Harper & Brothers.

EBELING is a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances:-

April 25,  
1941.

During a conversation between CLAUSING, BROKHOFF, WAALLEN and SEBOLD at EICHENLAUB's restaurant, CLAUSING or BROKHOFF told SEBOLD that he had given his, SEBOLD's, name and box number to a man named RUDOLF EBLING who works in an English book export company on 23rd Street, and who lives at 219 East 83rd Street, New York City. He said this man used to give all of the ship information to FEHSE, and indicated that EBELING would send reports direct to him, SEBOLD.



65-1819

April 28,  
1941.

WAALEN during a visit to SEBOLD's office asked if EBELING had been to see him, and when he advised not, WAALEN said he was supposed to get in touch with him, SEBOLD.

May 7,  
1941.

During a conversation in SEBOLD's office, WAALEN told SEBOLD that he had been to see EBELING on 83rd Street, but that he would not as yet come to his, SEBOLD's office, because he was very frightened. His wife was also nervous.

May 12,  
1941.

WAALEN again in conversation with SEBOLD in his office, stated that EBELING has no direct connection with Germany and that he worked only for FEHSE, and his wife is "scared stiff."

May 30,  
1941.

WAALEN turned over to SEBOLD in his office, certain information to be sent to Germany. One item of information he pointed out as having been furnished by EBELING and which read, -- "THE AMERICAN SHIP JIM DAVIS, LEAVES NEW YORK, JUNE 10th FOR SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA." He said EBELING was not doing anything because his wife was too frightened.

June 4,  
1941.

WAALEN in conversation with SEBOLD in his office, stated that he was in EICHENLAUB's place, having a glass of beer when he met BANTE and EBELING. BANTE was bragging about himself, etc.,

June 5,  
1941.

CLAUSING while in SEBOLD's office told SEBOLD that BANTE is a great bragger, etc., -- that EBELING was just the reverse from BANTE and is very exact in his information, and does not talk much, that not even his wife knows about his dealings.

CLAUSING then furnished SEBOLD with certain ship information, one item of which was-- "The Steamer Strategist is going to Cardiff." He said this was furnished by EBELING who is employed by some English concern. He said that LEO WAALEN also gets most of his information through EBELING.

65-1819

EBELINGJune 11,  
1941.

About 12:15 A. M. SEBOLD was standing in or near the front entrance to EICHENLAUB's place, The Little Casino, talking to EICHENLAUB when EBELING walked up and introduced himself to SEBOLD. EBELING said that on the night CLAUSING was up to see him, SEBOLD, he had come to see him later and had told him to tell SEBOLD that the S. S. AMERICA is going to be an auxiliary cruiser and not a troop transport as CLAUSING had told him. He also said that the right name of the ship CLAUSING had told him about is the HELENE KOLUPOULAS owned by the Panama Railway Line. He also said that during the past week-end four English steamers had left New York for England; that they were of the Prince Line type and none of them over seven thousand tons. He said he worked for an English book concern and was introduced to CLAUSING two years ago by a man named HAMMER who was with the Metropa Travel Agency here in America. SEBOLD told EBELING if he later had any more information for him, SEBOLD, he could leave it in an envelope with EICHENLAUB.

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(Note:- Special Agents [REDACTED] observed this meet between SEBOLD, EBELING and EICHENLAUB.)

VEC:PAM

RE: EBELING

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley swore to a complaint, on June 27, 1941, before U. S. Commissioner, Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn in which RUDOLPH EBELING was charged, with others named, in conspiring to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50 U. S. Code.

b7c A warrant was issued, and on June 28, 1941, at about 8:40 p.m., Special Agents [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] placed EBELING under arrest in his apartment, 173 East 85th Street, New York City. The only other person present was his wife. Special Agents [REDACTED] entered the apartment. A search was instituted of the apartment. EBELING was then brought to the office of Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, and after questioning made the following signed statement:

June 29, 1941

I, RUDOLPH REELING, make the following statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement free and voluntarily there having been no threats or promises made to me to do so and knowing fully well that I do not have to make this statement and that it may be used in court.

Q. When and where were you born?

A. November 24, 1898 in Wittstock, Germany, Province of Brandenburg. My father's name was OTTO and my mother's name was MARY. Both are dead.

Q. What is your education?

b7C  
A. I went to the public school in Berlin until I was fourteen and after this had three years apprenticeship in a business school learning to keep books. In November 1916 I was drafted to the German Army, serving in the Infantry, Regiment #40 as a private. I advanced until my release in March 1919 to corporal and was made a sergeant on the day of leaving. Around March 1919 I was working as a bookkeeper in the Eisenwerke A. G. in the Province of Baden and remained there until I left in May 1925 for the United States. I arrived here on May 16, 1925. On May, 1925 I was married and took out my first citizenship papers. I married [REDACTED] at that time at Maspeth, Long Island.

Q. Upon your arrival in America, what was your first job?

A. I worked as a cabinet maker with Turner & Armour at Brooklyn, New York.

Q. How long did you work for them?

A. Not quite a year.

Q. In 1926 were you employed at Turner and Armour?

A. In 1926 I changed to the Lepeco Company. My employer was [REDACTED] I worked for him as a traveling salesman.

Q. You then obtained a position where?

A. After that I held a position with H. SCHOCH a Swiss embroidery sales firm. My superior was [REDACTED] I worked in this position until September 1927 when I became a packer at Harper Brothers, at that time in Long Island City and now at 601 West 26 Street, where I am presently employed as traffic department manager of the Book Publishers' Shipping Service.

Q. What type of business is this?  
books and

A. This service ships magazines of several publishers all over the country; was world wide but not so now. At present most of our shipments to foreign countries are going by mail.

Q. What brokerage business in New York handles the shipping for your Service?

Broad

A. Meadows Wye Company at 4th Street, which handles all shipments for us going to foreign countries.

Q. Who at Meadows Wye Company furnishes you with information regarding the sailing of ships?

A. Whenever having such a shipment I called Meadows Wye. Most of the time I spoke to [REDACTED] of a steamer and the approximate shipping date if possible, after giving him destination, weight and measurements.

Q. After you were married in 1925, where did you live?

A. After I was married in May 1925 I lived in 515 East 80 Street.

Q. When did you become a citizen?

A. In January 1933 I became a citizen.

Q. Have you ever returned to Germany?

A. I returned to Germany in May 1933 and came back the beginning of September the same year.

Q. Did your wife accompany you?

A. My wife accompanied me on this trip.

Q. While in Germany on this trip, were you ever contacted by Government officials?

A. I never was contacted by Government officials during this trip.

Q. While you were in Germany, what were your activities?

A. While I was in Germany from the age of twelve I started collecting stamps and on this trip I collected stamps wherever I could. My relatives always saved stamps for me. After returning to the United States a [redacted] of the Middle European Traveling Bureau in Berlin contacted [redacted] who owns and operates a restaurant at Nauchfangswerder, a suburb of Berlin. [redacted] gave [redacted] my address in New York City for the purpose of seeing me about some stamps. In 1934 [redacted] a representative of [redacted] of the Middle European Traveling Bureau on the S. S. Manhattan called to see me at 219 East 83 Street where I was living at this time in regards to exchanging stamps with [redacted]

Q. How long did this exchange of stamps continue between you and [redacted]

A. About seven or eight months.

Q. What terminated it?

A. Because [redacted] had an insufficient supply of duplicates for my collection I discontinued to exchange stamps but [redacted] visited me socially just the same until he was replaced by a [redacted] as Railroad Agent of the Middle European Traveling Bureau on the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. What became of [redacted]

A. [redacted] returned to Germany. During my association with him I noted that he was very pro-Hitler always speaking of the German improvements under Hitler.

Q. When did [redacted] come to this country?

A. [redacted] came to this country in 1937 or 1938. He contacted me socially.

Q. How long was [redacted] in the United States?

A. [redacted] was employed on this steamer until about three

months before the German-Allies war started and was then replaced by a man with a Polish name which was thought to be [REDACTED]. This man whose name is thought to be [REDACTED] contacted me during June 1939 in company with two employees from the kitchen of the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. What were their names?

b7C  
A. Their names are [REDACTED] and Mr. HENRY CLAUSING. The Polish named man I never saw again. The two S. S. Manhattan employees called on me whenever their boat was in port.

Q. Is [REDACTED] now in this country?

A. According to information received from Mr. CLAUSING, [REDACTED] returned to Germany on a liner of the United Fruit Lines in June 1940 which destination I believe was Genoa.

Q. What is Mr. HENRY CLAUSING doing these days?

A. Mr. CLAUSING is presently employed as second chef in the kitchen on the S. S. Argentina of the Moore-McCormack Lines.

Q. Have you occasion to see Mr. CLAUSING?

A. Mr. CLAUSING sees me almost each time the ship is in port.

Q. How did you first meet PAUL FEHSE?

A. On one occasion Mr. CLAUSING introduced me and my wife to PETER VIESER, alias PAUL FEHSE, in my home in the Fall of 1939 as a former sailor from the S. S. Manhattan.

Q. Did Mr. FEHSE talk very much when he contacted you.

A. Mr. FEHSE was a very quiet man during his contacts with me either at my apartment or at the Franz Sigel Tavern at 84 Street between Third Avenue and Lexington. On one of these first visits I asked him what he was doing and FEHSE stated that he was unemployed.

Q. During these visits of FEHSE with you, did he ever introduce you to anyone?

A. During FEHSE'S visits in my home he did not introduce me to anybody with the exception of making me acquainted with Mr. WAALLEN in the Franz Sigel Tavern.

Q. When did you meet Mr. WAALEN?

A. This was around January 1940 and he introduced me to him.

(This information was brought into the statement by agent asking Mr. EBELING if he knew Mr. WAALEN)

Q. How often have you seen Mr. WAALEN since meeting him?

A. I saw Mr. WAALEN about five times after this. The last time was about May 1941 in the Franz Sigel Tavern when he and his wife were passing the Franz Sigel Tavern and saw me inside. Mrs. WAALEN left him and went home. WAALEN then came into the Tavern joining me and we had a couple of glasses of beer together. The time prior to this in April 1941 I met WAALEN on Third Avenue unexpectedly and we went to the Little Casino at 85th Street and Third Avenue and had a couple of glasses of beer.

Q. During your acquaintanceship with FEHSE, did he ever question you as to what your work was?

A. FEHSE asked me on one occasion what I was doing and where I worked. In the imagination that he was out of work and seeking employment I told him that I had no job open for him.

Q. Did FEHSE ever approach you for shipping information?

A. FEHSE never approached me for shipping information. However he appeared during the Spring of 1940 in my office and requested me if I could get him a map issued by the Maritime Commission. I do not remember the name, if any given, but it was described to me as a statistical ship tonnage map showing shipments to different foreign countries from the United States.

Q. What was your reply to this request?

A. I told FEHSE that personally I am not interested in such a map but told him that this may cost him money, thinking that these maps were not given away free of charge. I told him he better write for it himself. About two weeks after this he again called at my office and I asked him, "Did you get the map," and he said "No." This time he asked me to get him some maritime books. No titles were mentioned. He may have assumed that we have a considerable stock on hand. I told him that this was only a shipping



outfit and that we did not keep our own stock. I advised him to go himself to the Maritime Commission and get these books. He hesitated and did not like to do so and said he might have to go through formalities of signing some papers and they would want to know why he wanted the books and he did not want to go to that much trouble. I then suggested to <sup>him</sup> go to Westernman's Book Store to buy them. He left after that but I do not know the outcome of this purchase.

Q. Did you become suspicious of Mr. FERSE?

A. This is the first time that I became suspicious of Mr. FERSE to work for a foreign country as an agent. My suspicion was hardened by the fact that he went and looked out the windows from where he could overlook part of the riverfront. I called him away because it is strictly forbidden for any strange person to approach my men while working.

Q. Did you see him any more after this?

A. According to my recollection I only saw him once after this in my house but I preferred to go with him to the Frans Sigel Tavern which we did because I did not want to run into any more expense for being his host.

Q. Did you go any places with FERSE other than to the Frans Sigel Tavern?

A. We never visited any other places together.

Q. After this last contact with FERSE, did you ever see CLAUSING again?

A. CLAUSING visited me almost each time the Argentina is in port.

Q. You saw CLAUSING last when?

A. I saw CLAUSING when his boat was in port which was early in June 1941.

Q. Is this all you know about FERSE and CLAUSING?

A. This is all I know about FERSE and CLAUSING.

Q. Where were you on June 10, 1941?

A. On June 10, 1941, I was at the Frans Sigel Tavern.

Q. Did you meet anyone there?

A. I was about ready to leave at twelve midnight when Mr. PAUL BANTE arrived at the Franz Sigel Tavern.

Q. What happened, did Mr. BANTE come over and talk to you?

A. Mr. BANTE talked to me and after noticing that I was about to leave, he wanted to come with me and we talked about general shipping conditions.

Q. Where did you and Mr. BANTE go at this time?

A. I went with Mr. BANTE to the corner of Third Avenue and 85 Street where I saw the owner of the Little Casino Tavern who is known to me as DICK and a fourth person which was on the way to leave him when I approached.

Q. What did Mr. BANTE do at that time?

A. We talked about general <sup>political and conditions</sup> ~~conditions~~ in the shipping line and during our conversation we arrived at the point mentioned.

Q. You spoke of talking about general conditions in the shipping line, this pertaining to what?

A. That is just how business is and shipments in general.

Q. Did you tell him anything about your own business shipments?

A. I may have mentioned that overseas shipments have dropped off considerably and shipments to England are getting rare.

Q. How long were you at this corner with Mr. BANTE and DICK and the fourth person?

A. I did not stop there but continued walking to where DICK was standing.

Q. Where did you stop?

A. At the corner I saw DICK standing in front of the Little Casino with a fourth person who I did not know at this time, he may have been a guest of the restaurant and was just leaving when I approached DICK. Mr. BANTE however left me near the corner or just upon our arrival in front of the Little Casino but this I know—he left immediately.

Q. What happened when you approached?

A. When I approached DICK this unknown person left. I never saw this man before and after standing there a short while with DICK he asked me to go inside for a glass of beer. I did so but went home shortly afterwards.

Q. Did you see BANTE any more after June 10th?

A. Yes, I met BANTE after June 10th again in the Franz Sigel Tavern about five times without having any particular conversation.

Q. Is this all that you know about BANTE and all concerned in this statement?

A. This is all I know about persons mentioned in this statement.

I have read this statement and it has been read to me and I know it to be a true statement of facts. I have initialed all errors and signed each and every page.

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RUDOLPH EBELING

---

Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

New York, N. Y.  
June 30, 1941

**Supplementary Statement by RUDOLPH BARKER**  
**Concerning His Activities of June 10, 1941**  
**Which Are Contained in His Statement of June 20, 1941**

b7C I, RUDOLPH BARKER, make this additional statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. I make this statement knowing that I do not have to do so, and do so freely and voluntarily, there having been no threats or promises made to me to give this statement.

On June 10, 1941, after PAUL HANKE and I left Franz Sigel Tavern, we walked to The Little Casino Tavern at 89th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, where we met DICK KICHENLAGE, owner of this tavern, and a fourth person who seemed to be in a hurry to leave and was asked to stay on several occasions by DICK. I was introduced to this person but I do not recall his name. I had never met this person before and have not seen him since. I cannot recall the exact words of our conversation, which was a short one. However, I believe that this person (whose name I cannot recall) asked me if I had read in the newspaper about the transfer of the S. S. America. I replied yes, but the only thing I knew about it was what I had read in the newspaper. During the course of our conversation I again repeated that I did not know anything about the S. S. America, only what I had read.

This is all that I can recall of our conversation, and this individual, who appeared to be in a hurry to leave, finally left DICK and me in front of The Little Casino. DICK and I went into the Casino and had a beer and engaged in a general conversation, and DICK may have mentioned that the person I met in front of the Little Casino was one of his customers. A short time thereafter I went home.

This is all that I can recall that happened from the time I met DICK and the unknown person in front of The Little Casino Tavern until the time I went home.

I have read the above statement and it is true and correct in every detail.

**WITNESSES:**

\_\_\_\_\_, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

\_\_\_\_\_, Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York, N. Y.

65-1819

EBELING

As a result of a search of EBELING'S apartment incidental to his arrest the following possible pertinent exhibit was found:-

1. A yellow blotter bearing the telephone number Bowling Green 9-7468 - Weustenfeld, 312 West 91st Street, as well as an assortment of swastika emblems.

A search of EBELING'S desk and locker at his place of employment by permission of [REDACTED] of Harper Brothers, 33 West 49th Street, New York, New York, disclosed a large envelope in which were the names and addresses of LEO WAALLEN and HARRY SAWYER and a card bearing the name of WILLIAM G. SEBOLD, as well as a newspaper clipping of FEHSE's arrest. (Note -- EBELING in his statement claimed not to know SAWYER or SEBOLD.)

b7C Employees at Harper Brothers identified a photograph of PAUL FEHSE as an individual who contacted EBELING at his place of employment and whom EBELING would take to the rear of the building where they would converse in German.

[REDACTED] Meadows-Wye, shipping brokers, advised, EBELING would contact him relative to information concerning the sailing dates and destinations of ships, when he, EBELING, had a shipment to make. [REDACTED] Meadows-Wye, advised from his records that EBELING would have obtained information on the following boats, as Book Publishing Shipping Service made shipments thereon as follows:-

Meadow-Wye Waybill #	Date	Ships	Ports	Approx. date sailed
32081	10-19-40	Javanese Prince	London	Oct. 23, 1940
32243	10-8 -40	Pacific Shipper	London	Nov. 8, 1940
33463	3-8-41	Pacific Grove	Cardiff	Held over
33492	3-13-41	Pacific Grove	Cardiff	Mar. 13, 1941
33749	3-31-41	Leerdam	Cardiff	Apr. 2, 1941
33831	4-7 -41	Indian Prince	Cardiff	Apr. 12, 1941
33873	4-11-41	Tai Shan	London	Apr. 15, 1941
34152	4-30-41	Egyptian Prince	London	Apr. 30, 1941
34294	5-10-41	Mount Evans	Argentina	May 10, 1941
3444	6-3 -41	Strategist	Cardiff	Jun. 5, 1941

(Note:-- See information furnished by CLAUSING on June 5, 1941, as stated above, wherein he states that the information came from EBELING; also see information which SEBOLD stated EBELING gave him on June 11, 1941. LEO WAALLEN reported to SEBOLD on March 8, 1941 that the Pacific Grove was sailing to Cardiff around March 12, 1941; PAUL FEHSE on March 21, 1941 reported that a Dutch steamer LEERDAM, armed, was taking cargo for

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Glasgow; and on March 31, 1941 WAALLEN reported on the arrival of two boats, the Indian Prince and Tai Shan.

PAUL BANTE in his statement, on page two, tells of meeting PAUL FEHSE as PETER who was getting information about ships sailing for England which he was sending to Germany. Then BANTE stated, "I was not in a position to get this type of information myself but I introduced Peter to a man named EBELING whose address is written in my address book as being 219 East 83rd Street, telephone REgent 4-3442. EBELING works in a book store. I knew that EBELING could get the kind of information that PETER wanted because we had talked about it. A short time after I met PETER, EBELING gave me an open letter containing information about ships that were sailing from New York and I turned this over to PETER ----- "

On page five of his statement, BANTE referring to the meet between EBELING and SEBOLD on the night of June 11, 1941 stated --- "This was about 11:30 P.M. - - - - I then left and went to FRANZ SIEGELS' TAVERN where I met EBELING. While drinking beer with EBELING, I told him that if he wanted to see HARRY that he was over at the LITTLE CASINO. He had asked me where I had been during the evening and I told him that I had been at the Little Casino and saw HARRY. On the way home we walked over to the LITTLE CASINO and saw that EICHENLAUB and HARRY were standing on the sidewalk in front of the Tavern. I told EBELING, "Here is Harry" and then I went home."

RICHARD EICHENLAUB in his statement on page three referring to the meeting of EBELING and SEBOLD in front of the Little Casino on the night of June 11, 1941, states, " - - - While we were standing there PAUL BANTE came up with RUDOLF EBELING, whom I have known for six years, and BANTE introduced EBELING to HARRY and immediately left. EBELING, HARRY and I stood talking for a while, EBELING told HARRY something about three ships. HARRY made notes on what EBELING said. I cannot remember the names of these ships, but I believe EBELING said that they had just left for England. This was the first and only time that I have seen EBELING with HARRY but I have seen EBELING and BANTE together, as they have been friends for many years."

PAUL FEHSE would not give any information tending to incriminate EBELING, other than to admit he knew him.

EBELING'S account with the Manhattan Savings Bank and Trust Company, 154 East 86th Street, New York, New York, was checked but no deposits of an unusual or questionable character were noted.

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EBELING

EBELING signed a waiver of a removal hearing. He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York, on June 30, 1941, and entered a plea of Not Guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 and final hearing set for July 15, 1941. He was remanded to the Custody of the U. S. Marshal in lieu of his bond.

A Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment on July 15, 1941, charging EBELING and other named defendants with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50 of the United States Code.

EBELING was arraigned before the United States District Court on July 18, 1941 and plead Not Guilty, and in lieu of \$25,000 bail was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal pending trial, which was set to begin September 3, 1941.



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DESCRIPTION: from observation and questioning.

NAME	RUDOLPH EBELING
Age	42 years
Born	November 24, 1898 at Wittenstock, Germany.
Height	5' 7"
Weight	157 pounds
Eyes	Grey, wears rimless glasses
Hair	Brown, thin, high forehead line, part in middle.
Complexion	Reddish
Build	Medium, portly waist
Peculiarities	Large nose, with high bridge
Scars	One bullet wound scar from World War in right rear shoulder blade
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Shipping foreman
Relatives	[REDACTED]
Fingerprints, etc.	Parents- Deceased Photograph and fingerprints obtained and sent to Bureau in Washington, D.C.
Criminal Record	None shown in records of Federal Bureau of Investigation as of June 29, 1941. (Serial 8240)

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONRICHARD EICHENLAUB1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. District Court, S.D.N.Y.  
Byron H. Uhl, Ellis Island.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

6/28/41 6/29/41 8/4/41

6/29/41

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

5/15/41 6/10/41 6/11/41

5/16/41

6/10/41 6/11/41

6/10/41 6/11/41

6/21/41 to 6/29/41

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record6. History and Prior Activities

CHRONOLOGICAL NARRATIVE RE: RICHARD EICHENLAUB

NAME:

RICHARD EICHENLAUB

RESIDENCE ADDRESS:

Apt. 4 East  
162 East 85th Street  
New York City

BUSINESS ADDRESS:

Little Casino Restaurant  
206 East 85th Street  
New York City.

RICHARD EICHENLAUB was born June 1, 1905, at Herxheim, Germany, the son of FRANZ EICHENLAUB. He entered the United States at New York City on February 23, 1930, as a passenger of the SS Berlin sailing from Bremen, Germany. He filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States on June 9, 1932, and his Petition for Naturalization on May 20, 1936. EICHENLAUB was naturalized as a U. S. citizen at New York City on November 17, 1936.

To date no information has been developed to show that EICHENLAUB has traveled outside the United States since his arrival February 23, 1941.

He is presently employed as proprietor of the Little Casino Restaurant, 206 East 85th Street, New York City.

He became a subject in this case under the following circumstances:

2/25/41      At a meeting on this date by PAUL FEHSE and LEO WAALLEN  
S.6648 p 3,      with SEBOLD, FEHSE remarked that EICHENLAUB told him  
14, 23      that he, EICHENLAUB, knows of someone who has a radio  
                 in an automobile. This person was supposed to have  
transmitted a number of times in the vicinity of Trenton and was able  
to contact Germany. FEHSE wants to find out how they did that.  
EICHENLAUB is supposed to tell FEHSE and then FEHSE will be able to  
tell SEBOLD.

3/3/41  
S.3739 p 3,  
11,16,22. At a meeting in SEBOLD'S office PAUL FEHSE advised SEBOLD that he had seen EICHENLAUB; that EICHENLAUB might be able to see "that man" again next Wednesday; that EICHENLAUB also said there was another fellow on the street up there; that this fellow is not HILL but another party.

3/10/41  
S.6686 p 2,  
14, 18. PAUL FEHSE and LEO WAALEN met SEBOLD in the latter's office, during the course of which meeting FEHSE advised that he had seen EICHENLAUB but that EICHENLAUB didn't seem to know much about the radio contact. It was FEHSE'S opinion that EICHENLAUB just desired to appear important.

3/12/41  
S.6688 p 3,  
26,32. PAUL FEHSE, accompanied by HEINRICH CLAUSING and LEO SAAIEN, visited SEBOLD at his office. Concerning EICHENLAUB, FEHSE said that he had seen EICHENLAUB the past Saturday; that EICHENLAUB runs the little Casino Restaurant on 85th Street; that SEBOLD should not ask EICHENLAUB anything as he might get suspicious; that SCHUH introduced him to EICHENLAUB.

3/17/41  
S.6776 p 3,  
11, 17. PAUL FEHSE furnished the following information to SEBOLD in the latter's office: FEHSE intends to see EICHENLAUB tonight. He understands that EICHENLAUB gets materials and gives it to someone else to radio across. FEHSE does not know the person to whom EICHENLAUB gives this material. FEHSE stated that SCHUH introduced him to EICHENLAUB so that SCHUH would not have to come to New York so often to see EICHENLAUB.

3/19/41  
S.6717 p 2 PAUL FEHSE brought one HEINZ STADE to meet SEBOLD, advising that EICHENLAUB had introduced STADE to him. STADE claimed to have already done espionage work and stated that he would work with SEBOLD if SEBOLD would prove his connections with Germany by securing the name of STADE'S sister in Germany through SEBOLD'S contacts there.

RICHARD EICHENLAUB, alias Dick  
162 East 85th Street,  
Apartment 4 East,  
New York, N.Y.

---

Business - LITTLE CASINO RESTAURANT  
206 East 85th Street,  
New York, New York.

From the records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, it was ascertained that EICHENLAUB was born June 1, 1905, in Herxheim, Germany.

He entered the United States through the Port of New York, arriving on the S. S. BERLIN from Bremen, Germany, on February 23, 1930, as a passenger. He filed his Declaration of Intention to become a citizen on June 9, 1932, and his petition for Naturalization on May 20, 1936. He was naturalized November 17, 1936 at New York City. His occupation is that of a tavern operator.

He is a subject in this case as a result of the following circumstances.

February 25,  
1941.

During a conversation between PAUL FEHSE and WILLIAM SEBOLD, FEHSE advised among other things that he had met, through EICHENLAUB, CARP REUPER and wanted to know if he, SEBOLD, knew REUPER, and was surprised when he said he did; that REUPER had told him that he knew someone who transmitted messages over. FEHSE didn't seem to know if REUPER was referring to SEBOLD's radio or another station. After talking about REUPER, FEHSE continued by saying EICHENLAUB told him that he knows of someone who has a radio in an automobile, and has transmitted a number of times in the vicinity of Trenton and was able to contact Germany; that this man used to park along the highway and transmit, but has been stopped from doing it; that EICHENLAUB apparently received messages for transmission which he turned over to this operator.

(S. 6648 p. 3 and 19)

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March 3,  
1941.

FEHSE stated to SEBOLD he had seen Eichenlaub again, and he said he might be able to see that man (the radio operator) again next Wednesday, and that there is another fellow on the street up there, (Hill) who is connected in some way with REUPER.

(S. 6739 - P. 3 and 11)

March 10,  
1941.

In response to a question from SEBOLD as to whether he had heard any more about the radio connections, Eichenlaub stated he had seen him but had not gotten any additional information.

March 12,  
1941.

FEHSE stated, among other things that he had seen EICHENLAUB the previous Saturday but he did not have any additional information on a radio connection, that the connection he was trying to establish was independent of the one REUPER has. He stated he met Eichenlaub through Schuh and that he operates a beer parlor called THE LITTLE CASINO on Third Avenue near 85th Street, on the down town side.

CLAUSING, who was present on this occasion, stated he had been to see Eichenlaub twice.

(S. 6688 - P. 2 and 26)

March 17,  
1941.

In response to a question by Sebeld as to whether he had seen Eichenlaub, Fehse said he was to see him that night. Fehse then stated that he understands Eichenlaub gets material and then gives it to some one else to radio across; that Schuh had introduced him to Eichenlaub so that he, Schuh, would not have to make so many trips from Newark over to see him.

(S. 6776 - P. 3 and 11)

March 19,  
1941.

Fehse brought HEINZ STADE to Sebeld's office and when asked how he met him, stated he had met him through Eichenlaub.

March 27,  
1941.

Fehse, among other things, stated he was intending to return to Germany as he had received a notice to appear before the Draft Board, and when Sebeld asked about Eichenlaub Fehse remarked that Stade had called on him, and would attend to the matter pertaining to him.

(S. 6811 - P. 8 and 15.)

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April 12,  
1941.

In a conversation between WILLIAM SEBOLD and GEORG SCHUH, Sebold asked him, among other things, if he knew Eichenlaub. Schuh replied that he knew him well, and that he had introduced Fehse to him.

Sebold then asked if Eichenlaub has a radio transmitter and Schuh replied that he does not, but has contacts with an individual who has.

(S. 6790 - P.4)

April 25,  
1941.

Lee Waalen took Sebold to the ZIM SCHWARZEN ADLER restaurant on Second Avenue, near 86th Street, New York City, where he met HENRY CLAUSING and ALFRED BROKHOF. They decided they did not want to talk in this restaurant as it was run by Austrians so Clausing and Waalen suggested they go to Eichenlaub's place, THE LITTLE CASINO, which they did but Eichenlaub was not around. Here they held their conversation.

May 5,  
1941.

SEBOLD asked WAALEN to arrange a meeting for him with Eichenlaub and Walischewsky.

May 7,  
1941.

Waalen stated he had been to see Eichenlaub at his restaurant but did not get an opportunity to speak with him.

May 12,  
1941.

During a conversation with Sebold, Waalen stated that Stade had been introduced into this work (espionage) by Eichenlaub. Sebold asked Waalen to have Eichenlaub and Walischewsky come up to his office.

May 14,  
1941.

HEINZ STADE, in conversation with Sebold, stated that in May 1936 he was in Germany as a member of the German Fahrungsabteilung (The Searching Division of the Gestapo). He was established in Bremen and in Hamburg. His outfit worked in conjunction with Eichenlaub in New York, and was in charge of the incoming "Devisen" and Foreign Exchange matters, that is, his outfit was supposed to control incoming exchange subject to German Exchange Laws. When someone in

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New York City wanted to take money out of the United States, Eichenlaub secured this information some way or other, and "tipped off" the German Gestapo. Then if the tourist or seaman coming to Germany did not declare his financial status correctly, his outfit immediately took care of them.

May 15,  
1941.

Waelen took Sebold to the Little Casino Restaurant, 206 East 85th Street, where he introduced him to Eichenlaub. Eichenlaub asked him if he had seen STADE recently. When he told him he had, he said he had known Stade for about ten years, that Stade was a good man as a spy but is inclined to drink and talk too much, which characteristic caused him to be investigated for the Fair Bombing. He said Stade was also lazy and did not like to work, and he had boarded and roomed him for weeks without pay. He stated Stade was trained and well known in Germany, and used to be a member of the German Devisen Squad. Eichenlaub then asked him if he knew [redacted] and when he said he did through Stade, Eichenlaub said he was a good man and had turned in a lot of reports on ships which were accurate. He stated he was the one who picked [redacted] up for this purpose, that [redacted] came to his Bar and he "felt him out". He said [redacted] is a ship's engineer and knew all the Captains and hires himself out sometimes for a short period or a whole trip in order to get ship information. Eichenlaub said he mailed this information to Germany under the name of [redacted] which name he assigned to [redacted] and the name under which he is known in Germany. He said that they had not been able to send many reports lately and that is why they wanted radio connections through him.

May 16,  
1941.

Sebold went to the Little Casino Restaurant where Stade met him and subsequently Eichenlaub joined them. Eichenlaub then gave Stade a talking to with reference to his drinking, and said he should get busy early in the morning and gather some information for Germany, and told him to tell the [redacted] the same thing, that he should get as much as he could out of [redacted] while he was still here.

Eichenlaub and Stade then both started bragging about the wonderful work they had done for Germany and the large amount of information they had sent over to Germany on boats



which number ran into hundreds. Eichenlaub then explained that he had obtained the information concerning the Jews bringing money out of Germany, about which he had "tipped off" the Gestapo, through going around with two Jewish attorneys in Yorkville, [REDACTED]. Sebold then gave Eichenlaub a list of German radio messages requesting that certain information be obtained. He said that a lot of his customers worked in the Armament Industry and it would be easy for him to find out information from them in a discreet way. Eichenlaub and Stade asked to be furnished with all the messages received from Germany requesting technical information as they wanted to try and get it.

EICHENLAUB stated a friend of his had offered him a job in the Defense Industry for about \$1.50 an hour, but he could not leave his business and he could do better by remaining behind the scenes.

May 19,  
1941.

[REDACTED] in response to a question from SEBOLD said he had given dozens of names (of ships) to Stade and Eichenlaub, which these men mailed to an address in Milan, Italy. Eichenlaub telephoned Sebold and told him BANTE was in his place, and wanted to see him. He went to EICHENLAUB'S restaurant and Eichenlaub motioned for him to take the last booth. Bante came over, introduced himself as Bante of the Gestapo, etc.,

May 24,  
1941.

A radio message was received for Stade and [REDACTED] so SEBOLD went to Eichenlaub's restaurant and told Eichenlaub he would like to see Stade at his office on May 26th. Eichenlaub then said that Stade disliked his office, and believed he had a microphone hidden in the desk drawer as he was always looking in the drawer when he spoke. Sebold explained to Eichenlaub that he had the radio messages in the drawer and referred to them; that if Stade was suspicious of his office, he needn't come; that he would see him at his restaurant. Eichenlaub then said Bante told him to tell him, Sebold, that in a couple of days he would have the package of dynamite ready for him.

Eichenlaub also said he was going to see some of his friends who are members of the Odd Fellows and that among others, a friend of his who is the Chief Maintenance Engineer in the R.C.A. Radio Corporation, though he knows nothing of the spy outfit. He would try to find out from him

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how much foreign interception work is done by them and how much he knows about foreign reception. He also wanted to "feel him out" about general radio conditions.

May 26,  
1941.

b7C Sebold went to Eichenlaub's restaurant to see Stade or [REDACTED] but Eichenlaub said he had seen neither [REDACTED] nor Heins for several days. When Sebold said he would send Stade a telegram, Eichenlaub cautioned against this and gave him Stade's telephone number, Audubon 3-8144, Apartment 53.

Eichenlaub then said [REDACTED] could not hold out much longer and would be broke any day; that when he was finally broke he would come to him, and he would put him up in a cheap room and board him, and have him go to work for him getting reports on ship movements.

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EICHENLAUBMay 27,  
1941.

SEBOLD went to EICHENLAUB's place, The Little Casino, and asked EICHENLAUB if he had seen STADE. He stated he had not seen him in several days.

May 28,  
1941.

SEBOLD went to The Little Casino and found STADE and [REDACTED] sitting in a back room and talked with them. EICHENLAUB joined them and said that his friend, [REDACTED] Katinka Restaurant on Front Street is now in the Army in Carolina and is coming to New York on leave soon. STADE said that the letters EICHENLAUB and himself had been sending over were signed "FRITZ MEYER."

A man whom EICHENLAUB said was from the German Consulate, 17 Battery Place, came into the restaurant while SEBOLD was there.

June 10,  
1941.

SEBOLD received the package of dynamite from the bar-tender at The Little Casino, which BANTE left with him. EICHENLAUB was standing near the bar at the time and BANTE was sitting at the bar. EICHENLAUB subsequently asked SEBOLD what was in the package. SEBOLD told him some machinery parts. EICHENLAUB then wanted to know what he was going to use it for. EICHENLAUB also asked SEBOLD if [REDACTED] and STADE had given him anything lately. EICHENLAUB said he had two friends on York Avenue, between 83rd and 84th Street who are connected with the Marine Engineers and who gave him information.

EBELING approached, introduced himself and talked to SEBOLD, while EICHENLAUB was present. SEBOLD left EBELING and EICHENLAUB talking in front of the Little Casino.

(This meeting was on the outside of The Little Casino and was observed by Special Agents [REDACTED])

June 14,  
1941.

As [REDACTED] and his friend [REDACTED] did not come to SEBOLD's office as promised, SEBOLD went to the Little Casino and found EICHENLAUB at the bar, "all up in the air." He would not speak to SEBOLD immediately. SEBOLD asked him if he had seen STADE and [REDACTED] He said not since Friday,

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EICHENLAUB

June 14,  
1941.  
(Cont'd.)

that they were preparing to leave New York possibly that evening or the next morning, that the cause of this was his, SEBOLD's last interview with [REDACTED] and that both men don't know who they can trust. He said the whole bunch including BANTE are scared.

b7C  
SEBOLD explained to EICHENLAUB that he had so questioned [REDACTED] in that the story told by [REDACTED] coming into the United States was peculiar and he had to be sure he was not an English spy.

This seemed to ease EICHENLAUB's mind, but he said he still didn't know what side, he, SEBOLD, was on. He said the men undoubtedly would come to see him before they left and he would tell them to stay or if he didn't see them, they were going to telephone him from their hiding place.

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EICHENLAUBJune 20,  
1941.

b7C

SEBOLD at about 8:30 P.M., while passing the Little Casino Restaurant, saw EICHENLAUB standing out in front of it, so he stopped and talked with him, and EICHENLAUB said STADE [REDACTED] were coming to his place that night. SEBOLD said he did not care to see them, whereupon EICHENLAUB said he would let him know what they said and what they wanted to do.

June 21,  
1941.

SEBOLD again saw EICHENLAUB at about 6:00 P.M. EICHENLAUB said STADE and [REDACTED] would be in his restaurant at about 9 P.M., the following Monday night and suggested that SEBOLD drop in at that time.

June 23,  
1941.

SEBOLD dropped into the Little Casino Restaurant at about 9:45 P.M. EICHENLAUB stated that STADE had been to the beach and cut his leg and was therefore unable to come.

RE: EICHENLAUB

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley swore to a complaint, on June 27, 1941, before U. S. Commissioner, Martin C. Epstein, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn in which RICHARD EICHENLAUB and others were charged with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50 U. S. Code.

b7c A warrant was issued, and on June 29, 1941, at about 5:00 a.m., EICHENLAUB was placed under arrest at his apartment, 162 East 85th Street, New York City by Special Agents [REDACTED]

The only other occupant of the apartment was EICHENLAUB'S wife, who was not awakened until about 5:40 a.m. At about 6:05 a.m. a friend and roomer of EICHENLAUB'S returned to the apartment, and was questioned. In the meantime, a search was made of the apartment. EICHENLAUB was then brought to the New York Bureau Office, U. S. Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, where he was questioned and gave the following signed statement:

New York, N. Y.  
June 30, 1941

I, Richard Michaelson, make the following voluntary statement to Special Agents [redacted] when I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make any statement and that any statement I do make may be used in court.

I am thirty-six years old, having been born at Herzheim, Germany, on June 1, 1905. I first arrived in the United States on February 23, 1930, on the S. S. Berlin, with \$2,000 in my possession, which had been given to me by my parents, who are now deceased. I filed my declaration of intention to become a United States citizen in June 1932 and was naturalized in about May 1936. I have made only one trip out of the United States, which was a three month visit to my parents in Herzheim, Germany, from May 30 to August 30, 1937.

b7c  
In February 1936 I purchased the Little Casino Restaurant, 206 East 85th Street, New York City, from Mike Miller, who is now deceased, and it was in my restaurant that I met Hyman Stade, a musician, who used to hang out at the Musicians' Union located across the street from the Little Casino. During 1937 or 1938 Stade told me that he reported persons who attempted to smuggle money into Germany and received commissions from the other side. He said that he had bought a couple of hundred marks from [redacted] East 85th Street, to take to Germany, but was afraid he would get caught. I told him that [redacted] when I knew well, had sold thousands of marks to persons who were able to get them into Germany. Several days later Stade said that this information was good, as he had reported these persons and got a commission for turning in their names. He wanted me to obtain other names from [redacted] but I refused.

I did not see Stade again until early 1939, when he came to the restaurant. He had been drinking quite a bit and told me about his trip to Russia and Germany, and said that he had received instructions in Germany; also that he had a radio, which he used to send messages about the exchange of money to his connections on the other side, in Germany.

In the early part of 1940 Stade was seated at the bar of my restaurant, when an [redacted] entered the restaurant, and these two became acquainted, talking together for about half an

hour. Special Agent [redacted] has shown me a photograph of [redacted] and I recognize him as the [redacted]. I heard only a part of the conversation between these two, as I had to attend to other customers, but I did hear [redacted] explain about the tonnage and engines of some ships to Stade.

b7C  
A week later Stade told me that he was in trouble, and that the police had taken away his radio. He also said that he was through buying German marks for exchange and would send no more radio messages to Germany. He did say that the only thing left to do was to send air mail letters to Italy about ships.

The next day Stade dropped by, and said that he was going out of town and wanted me to give a note to [redacted]. On one side of the note was written an address in Italy, and on the other side was written "Signature Fritz Heider", which note I turned over to [redacted] when he came to my restaurant and asked for Stade. Later in the week [redacted] dropped into my restaurant for beer and told me that he had mailed a letter to Italy, containing information about ships. I did not see [redacted] again until about four months ago.

I never wrote any letters to the address in Italy and did not send any letters there for any one. I did tell Stade that John had sent some letters to Italy about ships.

Around Christmas 1940 I became acquainted with a man named Pete, who had eaten dinner in my restaurant about three times. He asked if Helms Stade was in the restaurant, and when I said "No" he asked for Stade's address, which I did not have. But I gave him Stade's phone number. Stade was out of work and had left his telephone number with me so I could call him if I needed an extra waiter in my restaurant.

I have been shown a photograph of Paul Fehoe, and I recognize him as being the man named Pete. Pete said that Stade had a radio and asked if I knew about it. I said that Stade had told me that he did have a radio in his car, which he used to send messages to Germany. I wish to state that I have never seen Pete or Stade together.

In about June 1941 Paul Fehoe came to my restaurant with a man he introduced as Leo. Paul asked for Stade, who was not in the restaurant, and they left in about ten minutes. Since this visit I have not seen Paul Fehoe again.



Leo, whom I recognize from a photograph shown me by Special Agent [redacted] as being Leo Waalen, has been in my place about three times, and he is the person who told me that Pete was in jail. Leo Waalen asked me if I knew a man named Harry, who was a friend of Pete's, and Leo said that Harry and Pete worked together. Leo told me that he would bring Harry in to see me at the restaurant.

I believe it was in either March or April 1941 that Leo brought Harry, whose last name I do not remember, to my restaurant, and Harry asked me questions about Heinz Stade, [redacted] and Paul Bante. I told Harry that I had known Stade a long time and that Stade told me he was in the spy business and about being in trouble with the New York police about the World's Fair bombing, and also that Stade had received training in Germany.

b7C  
I also told Harry that Stade introduced Bante, whom he knew very well, to [redacted] also that I have known Paul Bante for about six years. He introduced me to George Schuh and [redacted] at about Christmas time 1940 at my restaurant. I also told Harry about [redacted] sending messages to Italy about ships. Harry asked me to come to his office on 42nd Street, and I took down his name and address, but never went to his office.

During May 1941 Paul Bante came to my restaurant and asked for Harry, who was sitting in one of the booths. I introduced Bante to Harry, and they sat and talked about twenty minutes. I did not hear their conversation, as I went to the bar to get the drinks that Harry and Bante ordered.

Several days later Paul Bante told me to tell Harry, when I saw him, that he had a package ready for him. I told this to Harry when he next came to my restaurant.

A couple of weeks later, during June 1941, Paul Bante came into the Little Casino and handed me a package wrapped in brown paper and said that it was for Harry. As the package was fairly small, but heavy, I said to Bante, "What have you got there, machine parts?" and Bante said, "Yes." Later in the evening Bante asked me for this package, and I got it from the chair where I had placed it and gave it to Bante, who handed it to Harry.

A few minutes later I walked outside with my German police dog and talked with Harry, who was standing near the entrance to the Little Casino. I told Harry that [redacted] did not trust him, as he believed that he had a microphone in the drawer of his desk in the office. While we were standing there Paul Bante came up with Rudolf Kiling, whom I have known for over six years, and

Bente introduced Ebling to Harry and immediately left. Ebling, Harry and I stood talking for awhile, and Ebling told Harry something about three ships. Harry made notes on what Ebling said. I cannot remember the names of these ships, but I believe Ebling said that they had just left for England. This was the first and only time that I have seen Ebling with Harry, but I have seen Ebling and Bente together, as they have been friends for many years.

During May 1941, while Harry was at my restaurant, he told me about his transmitting radio set, and we spent about ten minutes talking. Harry told me about spending two hours each day sending and receiving radio messages and explained his radio setup. During our conversation about radios, I told Harry that I had a friend named Willy, a man about seventy years old, who is a fellow member of the Odd Fellows Lodge, who is an engineer in R.C.A. Communications, Inc. I told Harry that I was going to meet this fellow at a meeting of the Odd Fellows that same night and that I was going to try to find out from him how the R.C.A. operated its radio and wireless telegraph equipment. I did not get an opportunity to talk with this man about R.C.A.

During the first or second week in June 1941, [redacted] Harry and Stade met in my restaurant, the Little Casino, and sat at a table and talked for about ten minutes. I cannot say what they talked about, as I was tending bar and did not hear their conversation. A couple of days later [redacted] dropped past my restaurant for a few minutes in the afternoon, and he told me that he was going away to the beach for a couple of days. He left before I had a chance to talk longer with him.

b7C  
About the middle of June 1941, Harry came to my restaurant and during our conversation I told him that Stade had told me that he and [redacted] did not trust Harry; that they were not going to have anything more to do with Harry and were going to the country for a couple of days.

I remember that George Schuk, who lives at East Orange, New Jersey, and who was introduced to me by Bente about Christmas 1940, was in my restaurant on only one other time, and that, I believe, was during April 1941. On this visit, which was in the afternoon, I did not get an opportunity to talk with him, as he was with a man whom I did not know and I was busy tending bar.

Photographs of Carl Heuper and Adolf Walischewski have been shown to me by Special Agent [redacted] and I can definitely state that I have never seen either of these two persons.

I am a member of the following clubs:

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, New York City  
Mota Sport or Soccer Club, 211 East 84th Street,  
New York City  
New York Schutzen Corps, which is a rifle club

I have read the above statement, consisting of this and four preceding typed pages, and voluntarily sign each of these pages of my own free will. This statement has also been read to me, and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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RICHARD EICHENLAUB

Witnesses:

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Special Agents, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.

65-1819

EICHENLAUB

PAUL BANTE in his statement, on page three states: "About half a year ago I met RICHARD EICHENLAUB who runs the Little Casino Tavern on 85th Street in New York. After talking with EICHENLAUB several times about politics and the war, EICHENLAUB told me about HEINZ STADE. He said he was working with HEINZ STADE in the interest of new Germany to find out how refugees from Germany succeeded in getting money and valuables out of Germany in violation of the German laws against this. Through EICHENLAUB I met HEINZ STADE, etc. - - - - " "About three months ago GEORGE SCHUH told me about HARRY. He said that HARRY had a radio and could communicate with Germany and was able to send messages to Germany. LEO also told me about this sender and I knew it must be secret. I was talking with EICHENLAUB about HARRY and as I knew EICHENLAUB knew HARRY I asked him to put me in touch with HARRY as I was interested in him and wanted to see him. I thought I could give him a helping hand, and was curious about him.

As best I can recall I was in the Little Casino one evening during May 1941 and while at the bar talking to EICHENLAUB a man came in and EICHENLAUB said, "There is HARRY". HARRY went over and sat in a booth, and EICHENLAUB took me over and introduced me to HARRY. EICHENLAUB remained with us in the booth for a while when I talked with HARRY. However, EICHENLAUB did not take part in the conversation, etc. - - - - "

b7C On Page six of his statement, BANTE states: "Several days after turning the dynamite over to HARRY, I was in the Little Casino when HARRY and EICHENLAUB were talking about some information that STADE and [REDACTED] had about the exact meeting place of convoys. STADE and [REDACTED] wanted HARRY to pay \$200. for this convoy information. HARRY told EICHENLAUB that he had received a message that it was all right to pay STADE and [REDACTED] \$200. for the information and for EICHENLAUB to get in touch with them and tell them that."

RUDOLF EBELING in his supplemental statement dated June 30, 1941, stated: "On June 10, 1941, after PAUL BANTE and I left Franz Sigel Tavern, we walked to the Little Casino Tavern at 85th Street and Third Avenue, New York City, where we met DICK EICHENLAUB, owner of this tavern, and a fourth person who seemed to be in a hurry to leave and was asked to stay on several occasions by DICK. I was introduced to this person but I do not recall his name - - - - -".

PAUL FEHSE in his statement on page thirteen states: "I also want to state that I became acquainted with one EICHENLAUB, who operates the Little Casino Tavern, near 86th Street and Lexington Avenue. On one occasion I asked EICHENLAUB if he knew anyone who had radio connections or who knows anything about radio; and he told me about a fellow named STADE. I then arranged to bring STADE up to HARRY SAWYER'S office - etc., - - - - -."

b7c

HEINRICH STADE in his statement page two states, "The Little Casino Restaurant, East 85th Street, was near the musicians union meeting place and a former musician attended the bar there. I believe that in 1937 RICHARD EICHENLAUB bought this place and I went there quite often after he bought it and in that way I met RICHARD EICHENLAUB and I told him I reported the smuggling of money which occurred from passengers to Germany and he also gave me information which he got from [REDACTED]. EICHENLAUB gave me this information which I turned over to the Customs Inspector in Hamburg in the year 1938." STADE then tells of meeting [REDACTED] in February 1939 in Italy and subsequently after returning to the United States, receiving a letter from him requesting that he send information about shipping to a mailing address in Milan, Italy and to use the signature FRITZ MEIER. STADE then states, "As I was working at that time I didn't have any time to work for him getting information and I gave [REDACTED] letter to EICHENLAUB as I knew he was always anxious to help the German cause. After several weeks he gave the letter back to me and I tore it up right there and threw it away. EICHENLAUB later told me that he had sent information to the address that [REDACTED] gave me in the letter, signing the letters FRITZ MEIER. I never saw any of these letters---."

Referring to PAUL FEHSE, STADE states on Page Three, "On March 19, 1941, a man came to my apartment and introduced himself as PETE --- and finally we wound up at the Little Casino. He told me that EICHENLAUB had sent him to see me. PETE told me he was working for Germany ---- We had a couple of more beers at EICHENLAUB'S sitting in a booth. EICHENLAUB came over and talked with us. EICHENLAUB said that PETE was working for Germany and was O.K." - - - -Again on Page Seven STADE states, "One Monday night during the first half of May I was sitting in EICHENLAUB'S, Little Casino Restaurant talking with EICHENLAUB and PAUL BANTE. While we were talking [REDACTED] joined us - - - - EICHENLAUB, BANTE and I talked about HARRY before [REDACTED] joined us and also after [REDACTED] came in. [REDACTED] mentioned that he had just come back from a trip and that he knew where convoys were meeting - - - -".

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On June 30, 1941, EICHENLAUB was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Epstein at Brooklyn, New York, and entered a plea of Not Guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 and in lieu of bail he was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal pending final hearing set for July 15, 1941. On July 15, 1941, the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York returned an indictment charging RICHARD EICHENLAUB and other named defendants on two counts with conspiracy to violate Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, U. S. Code.

EICHENLAUB was arraigned before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York on July 18, 1941, and plead not guilty and in lieu of \$25,000 bail was remanded to custody pending trial set for September 3, 1941.

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History of activity in the United States:-


EICHENLAUB arrived in the United States, February 23, 1930, from Bremen, Germany. He had \$2,000.00 thus was financially independent and thus did not have to declare the name of a relative in the United States to whom he was going. 1931- 1932 he was employed as a counterman at the Hotel Marcy, 720 West End Avenue, New York City; in 1932 at Lindy's Restaurant, Broadway, New York City, where he operated the coffee station; 1932 at Rudy's Restaurant, 125th Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City; 1933-1934 chef at Baugats Restaurant, 72nd Street, New York City; 1934-1935, Bartender, Brass Rail, New York City; 1936-1936 cook, Lawler's Restaurant, 95 Liberty Street, New York City. Since February 1936, EICHENLAUB has operated his own place, the Little Casino Restaurant, 206 East 85th Street, New York City. He registered for the Draft, October 16, 1940 and filed his questionnaire June 23, 1941.

EICHENLAUB belongs to the following clubs or organizations:-

Independent Order of Odd Fellows  
Hota Sport and Soccer Club  
The New York Schutzen Corps Rifle Club.

65-1819

DESCRIPTION, as obtained from observation and questioning:-

NAME	RICHARD EICHENLAUB
Age	36
Born	June 1, 1905, Herxheim, Germany
Height	5' 8"
Weight	190 pounds
Build	Heavy, protruding stomach
Complexion	Coarse
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue gray
Nose	Large bulbous
Marital Status	Married
Nationality	American citizen- German born.
Education	Eight years elementary, Herxheim, German
Occupation	Bartender, cook, pantryman and tavern operator
Relatives	

b7c

Criminal Record

Fingerprints sent to Bureau  
Bureau by letter dated July 7, 1941  
advise none found.



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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

[REDACTED]

b7c

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED] b7C

Address: [REDACTED]

From a confidential source it was ascertained that this is a mail drop used by EDMUND C. HEINE in transmitting communications to Germany in September, 1940.

S. 3021 p.24,25

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

HEINRICH C. EILERS

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U.S. District Court, N.Y.C. S.D.N.Y.  
[REDACTED]

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

[REDACTED] 6/28/41

6/28/41

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

b7c  
4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.  
[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1819

HEINRICH CARL EILERS, with aliases  
Henry Carl Eilers, Heinz Ehlers  
441 East 76th Street,  
New York City.

\* \* \* \* \*

On March 14, 1940, EILERS brought a letter of introduction from one [REDACTED] dated at Genoa, Italy, March 1st, 1940, to [REDACTED]

Aeronautics Authority. EILERS told [REDACTED] frequently meets him at Genoa; that [REDACTED] who was an old friend of [REDACTED] is a member of the Air Corps. In EILERS' conversation he indicated that he would like to obtain information concerning air planes.

b7C EILERS offered to carry letters to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] EILERS advised [REDACTED] that he was a library steward on the S. S. MANHATTAN and a naturalized American citizen.

EILERS is friendly with a mechanic from the Kollsman Instrument Company, Inc., 80-08 45th Avenue, Elmhurst, Long Island, manufacturers of aviation instruments.

EILERS was arrested June 12, 1940 by U. S. Customs Agents when leaving the S. S. Manhattan at Pier 60 with 20 unstamped letters in his possession addressed to people in Europe.

EILERS was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] EILERS stated that the 20 letters had been given to him as library steward by passengers prior to the arrival of the S. S. MANHATTAN to mail, giving him money in excess of the postage with which to purchase postage. EILERS stated he had mailed 20 letters on the previous day by Clipper. EILERS said he knew it was in violation of steamship rules, but he was not questioned in detail, owing to the present investigation.

On November 18, 1940, EDMUND C. HEINE addressed letters to LILLY STEIN and to EILERS as HEINZ EHLERS. In the letter to STEIN, HEINE referred to a book which he had sent to a friend and which she would receive if the address of the friend were incorrect and in the letter to EILERS he advised him that he had forwarded some "dope" which he thought EILERS would find very interesting and which he also thought was the best available. HEINE called this a big book, only recently compiled. One paragraph of the letter was as follows:-

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"The book I am mailing to you is certainly well compiled. I am certain that you will find it clear and understandable, enabling you to pass on the information you find practical."

This letter to EILERS was signed KOMRAD.

EILERS was born July 9, 1899 at Brunschweig, Germany. He arrived in the United States at the Port of New York on May 26, 1923 on the S. S. Reliance. He filed a declaration of intention dated August 14, 1923 and a petition for citizenship in the United States District Court, New York, on March 4, 1930. EILERS was naturalized at New York on November 14, 1932. EILERS was married at Genoa late in 1939 or early in 1940. His wife returned to Germany intending subsequently to come to the United States.

EILERS was employed as an occasional salesman for the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in 1923. He attended the Sweeney Aviation School at Kansas City, Missouri, from October 1926 to May 1927. He was employed by Stern Bros., 42nd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City, in October 1927. He was employed by the Excelsior Grading Co., 123 E. 18th Street, New York City, in 1928.

The records of the United States Maritime Commission, Washington, D. C. reflect that EILERS is in possession of a continuing discharge book No. 13628. On January 26, 1937, he made application for a seaman's certificate as a cabin steward, giving his address as 441 E. 76th Street, and date of his birth as July 9, 1899, at Helmstedt. EILERS was given permanent certificate of identification No. 143765 on July 8, 1938. The records of the U. S. lines, Pier No. 59, North River, reflect that EILERS was employed as follows:

April 19, 1933 to November 2, 1936  
December 2, 1936 to November 15, 1937  
as library steward  
December 20, 1939 to January 24, 1940  
as a third class workman  
January 25, 1940 to February 21, 1940  
as a dining room steward on the  
S. S. Manhattan.

b7C

The records further reflected a local address of [REDACTED] New York City, and his next of kin [REDACTED]

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b7C The address [REDACTED] was found to be occupied by [REDACTED] dry goods.

During most of his employment EILERS was aboard the S. S. Manhattan. On July 20, 1940 he was transferred to the S. S. America.

65-1819

EILERS

On June 27, 1941, Assistant Director E. J. Connelley swore to a complaint before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, Eastern District of New York, charging HEINRICH CARL EILERS and others with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code. A Warrant was issued on the same day and on June 28, 1941 at about 10:15 P.M., Special Agents [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] placed EILERS under arrest adjacent to a friends home located at 62 [REDACTED] Hillside Heights, Long Island. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was present at the time of the apprehension. EILERS was taken into the [REDACTED] residence where [REDACTED] After the identity of the [REDACTED] was established, EILERS was driven to his room, 441 East 76th Street, New York City. He gave oral permission and signed a waiver of search permitting the agents to search his room which is part of an apartment occupied by [REDACTED] came to the apartment while Agents and EILERS were there and was questioned. EILERS was then brought to the New York Bureau Office, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, where he was questioned and made the following signed statement:-

New York, New York  
June 29, 1941

I, HENRY CARL EILERS make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] whom I know to be a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice. No threats or promises have been made to me and I know that anything I say may be used against me in Court.

I am forty-one years old. I was born in Helmstedt, Germany July 9, 1899 and emigrated to the United States on May 15, 1923. I obtained my final citizenship papers November 14, 1932 being issued certificate number 3618764.

I have been an employee of the United States Lines since 1933. The first year I was a cabin waiter and since then I have been a library steward. I was assigned continuously to the SS MANHATTAN until July of 1940 when I was transferred to the SS AMERICA because of my seniority as a library steward. I was laid off work on June 4, 1941 when the SS AMERICA was taken over by the United States Maritime Commission.

b7C I have a friend who resides in Braunschweig, Germany, whom I have known since 1914 [REDACTED] This man was an aviator for Germany during the last World War and saw service against the Allies. It is my impression that he was a Sergeant in the German Air Corps Reserve at the time it was reorganized and I know he was called for service since that time.

Since about 1937, I have been in the habit of taking copies of aviation magazines and other magazines published in the United States on various occasions when I would visit Braunschweig when the SS MANHATTAN docked at Hamburg, Germany.

In March of 1939 I met [REDACTED] in a dance cafe in Hamburg, Germany. She was with another couple and without an escort and I introduced myself and became acquainted with her in that way. She resided just across the street from this dance cafe at Stellingeweg 19. She resided there alone in a furnished room. [REDACTED] and I decided to get married in May of 1939. We announced our engagement July 9, 1939. We intended to get married September 2. However, the SS MANHATTAN did not put in at Hamburg on its last trip to Europe during August. I did not see [REDACTED] again until February of 1940



when she was waiting for me in Genoa, Italy when the SS MANHATTAN docked at that port. On March 5, 1940 the SS MANHATTAN again docked at Genoa and [REDACTED] having made all arrangements for our wedding, we were married March 6, 1940. That evening we were joined by [REDACTED]. He stayed one or two days. He stayed another day and the day before he returned to Braunschweig. He informed me he was in Genoa on business and he asked me to do him a favor and deliver a book and letter to [REDACTED] who he said was connected with aviation in Washington, D. C. He said that on occasion he and [REDACTED] exchanged Christmas cards. He said that he and [REDACTED] had corresponded with each other on occasions but he had not heard from him for some time and he asked me to find out how things were with him and what he was doing.

b7C [REDACTED] told me very little of what he was doing in Germany or what was going on there. However, it was my understanding that he desired that I find out whether [REDACTED] was sympathetic with the present German Government and whether he was in a position to furnish aviation information and would furnish such information to him. The book he gave me to deliver to [REDACTED] was entitled "WAR FLIERS IN POLAND". I might also mention that I mailed the book on glider flying on the Wasserkuppe from the SS MANHATTAN to [REDACTED] at the request of [REDACTED] in 1936 or 1937 but [REDACTED] never acknowledged receipt of this book to me.

On March 20, 1940, two days after my arrival in New York from Genoa, I flew to Washington, D. C. on an Eastern Air Lines plane and called on [REDACTED] at his home. I delivered the letter of introduction and book to [REDACTED]. I told him that his friend [REDACTED] thought that he was an important man in aviation in Washington and was interested in any information he could furnish and would be interested in knowing the number of planes being sold to the Allies, and would like to get his cooperation. [REDACTED] said if they were looking for information over there that they should get it from the German Embassy who could read the papers and report it. He told me that he had his family here and did not desire to have anything to do with the other side. I told [REDACTED] if he ever had any mail that he wanted to send to Germany without the delay of being censored by the British that I would be glad to take it along.

I arrived in Genoa, Italy on April 2, 1940 and I did not see [REDACTED] because he had gone back to Germany. However, I told my

wife of the results of my interview with [REDACTED] and she said she would relate the message to [REDACTED] when she saw him in Braunschweig. She planned to leave for Hamburg after my next departure from Genoa and planned to stop in Braunschweig to see my parents. My wife was also friendly with [REDACTED] who was going with [REDACTED] at this time and who is now married to him. In fact my wife worked in her dressmaking shop for about two months. The last time I was with my wife in Genoa was between May 29 and June 2, 1940. During this time she told me that I might receive some information while I was in the United States which I should take to Europe. I told her that although I had done a favor for [REDACTED] I did not want to get involved in this sort of business, that is in carrying information for Germany from the United States because a number of our crew on the SS MANHATTAN were English boys and were wondering about my activities because of my position as library steward which gave me some connections with the mail and also because in April the company had issued a bulletin to each of the crew stating no member of the crew was permitted to carry any mail to Europe. All mail had to be sent regularly through the New York Post Office.

b7C

On June 12, 1940 the date the SS MANHATTAN arrived in New York from Genoa which was also its last voyage from that city, a number of letters were placed on my desk for mailing by various passengers. Although I should have turned these letters over to the purser immediately I was somewhat delayed and forgot about them. Two days later, I discovered these letters which I had put aside and temporarily forgotten about and rather than turn them over to the purser at this late date, I attempted to mail them myself but was stopped by Customs officials at the gate at which time I had these letters in my side pocket. They were taken from me and I was questioned by the authorities. However, I was subsequently released and reinstated with the United States Lines and as far as I know this matter did not reflect against my record with this company.

Upon my arrival in New York City on about November 21, 1940 I found in my room which I maintain at 441 East 76th Street a letter and a package, the letter had arrived by mail and the package by express. The letter was addressed to me as Mr. HEINZ EHLERS, 441 East 76th Street, New York City and was postmarked at Detroit, Michigan. The letter was signed "KONRAD" and was to the effect that it had been quite a long time since KONRAD had heard from me but that he believed the address he had in his notebook was still all right. He stated that when he wrote me the last

time he did not think it would be so long until he wrote again but at least he had found some information which I should find interesting. He stated it was compiled in a big book which he was sending me and that he was also sending smaller books which contain the latest information issued by the AMERICAN ALUMINUM COMPANY. He stated he was certain I would find the large book clear and understandable which would enable me to pass on the information that I would find practical. The letter stated that in case I had changed my address, a New York friend of [REDACTED] had been designated on the package as the sender and it would be returned to this person in case the package was not delivered to me. The package bore the return address of LILLY STEIN whose address was in the vicinity of East 50th Street. I remember I looked in the telephone book to find out if she was listed therein but did not see a LILLY STEIN with an identical address.

b7C  
The package contained a large red book entitled "METALS HANDBOOK" 1939 Edition issued by the AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR METALS, 7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. There were two other books in the package, one of them being a loose-leaf notebook entitled "MAGNESIUM ALLOYS 1940" and was apparently issued by the ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA as was the other booklet which was entitled "ALCOA AND ITS ALLOYS". I immediately connected the letter and package with what my wife had told me about me being contacted on this side to carry material to Europe.

I discussed it with [REDACTED] and he said it looked like I had been contacted by a German secret operative. [REDACTED] German espionage agent in Holland during the last World War.

Two days later the SS AMERICA on which I was then employed sailed for Porto Rico and Havana. I did nothing about the package I had received. I have not made a trip to Europe since receiving KONRAD's letter and package. I wrote my wife and told her that KONRAD had written me and to please tell him not to molest me any more.

I should also like to mention that the last time I saw my wife in Genoa she seemed to have made numerous acquaintances and had her visa for stay in Italy extended and had been in contact with the German Consulate in Genoa.

I also think I recall her mentioning the name [REDACTED] as being

a person connected with the Passport Division probably in Hamburg who could hurry up the handling of official papers and passports.

I have read the above statement consisting of five pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

---

HENRY CARL EILERS

Witnessed:

**[REDACTED]** Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York

b7C

**[REDACTED]** Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square  
New York

EILERS

As a result of the search of EILERS' room and the apartment in which he lived, a package wrapped in brown paper and tied with string was found and which contained a large red book entitled, "Metals Handbook, 1939 Edition", issued by the American Society for Metals, 7016 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. There was inserted between the pages of this book, a slip of paper bearing the number S 3431, bearing the heading, "Detach and Return with Merchandise", also the notation, "One 1939 Metal Handbook ordered from American Society for Metals for Heine", the name HEINE is written in pencil. In the package were also a loose leaf bound hand book of the Aluminum Company of America entitled, "Mazlo Magnesium Alloys 1940", and a booklet entitled, "Alcoa Aluminum and Its Alloys", which contain information concerning aluminum and aluminum alloys.

EILERS stated these were the books received from KONRAD but denied sending any information taken from these books to Germany.

EILERS denied knowing EDMUND HEINE and LILLY STEIN, but stated he believed the books were sent to him by a German agent. He claimed he wrote to his wife and told her he had heard from KONRAD and he wanted her to tell him to please leave him, EILERS, alone. He stated that [REDACTED] had been a German espionage agent during the last war, working in Holland. However, he claimed that [REDACTED] is very careful now and was attempting to be a good citizen and remain in this country.

b7C  
EILERS admitted knowing STIGLER, SIEGLER and KLEISS and had a faint recollection of MEZENEN, as an employee of the United States Lines. He claimed not to have carried on any espionage activities with them. He also advised he was a passive member of the Soccer Club, an organization on the S. S. MANHATTAN, which he said was pro-Nazi and made up of most of the German members of the crew on board that ship.

EDMUND HEINE in referring to HEINRICH EILERS, or mail drops furnished him, HEINE in discussing some photographs of airplanes obtained at Bridgeport, Connecticut, as part of the information requested, stated on page eight of his, HEINE'S statement, as follows:- "I used what I thought was useful or modern and mailed them to one of the four or five addresses given to me by [REDACTED] I can't recall, however, who actually received the photos."

Again in talking about other material collected, HEINE states on Page Eleven of his statement referring to some books on metals, as follows:- " - - - I sent both books, I seem to recollect that I shipped this last package with LILLY STEIN as the sender and the name EILERS as receiver or vice versa - - - ". Again on Page Twelve, he states, "To the best of my recollection, LILLY STEIN and HEINZ EILERS were located in New York where-as [REDACTED] were or should have been located in South America, in Lima, Peru. It seems to me that LILLY STEIN received letters with a typewritten signature

b7C HEINRICH; which signature applied to the others, I am hesitant in making statement because it is so long ago that I might be wrong but I think I am right in saying that the signatures that were used were BLACKWELL, WALLY and KONRAD. The forwarding addresses given to me by [REDACTED] were given without full explanation and I have not asked for any details. I merely understood that whatever mail reaches these addresses will finally get to his hands. I do not know any of the individuals, never saw them, nor have I ever been in their places of residence. I do not believe they know me or know of me."

During the interview with HEINE he stated that he had been in New York for some time and when asked why he hadn't contacted STEIN and EILERS while there, inasmuch as he had their names and addresses, he vehemently stated that he had never contacted them and that he had a "hunch" that something might be wrong and that he felt it was best for him to conceal his identity from them.

At the time of HEINE'S arrest there was found in his bill fold, the calling card of FRAU EDMUND CARL HEINE on the back of which appeared the symbols:

HE	441	76-K (76-K)	
IS	127	54	H
HJ	LP	MSM	878 B
EE	LP	MF	525 J
AHW	0	15	W

b7C HEINE advised that the above symbols were jotted down by him possibly at the time he talked to [REDACTED] and that they were for his information as a guide and key to the addresses of HEINRICH EILERS, LILLY STEIN, [REDACTED]. He added that the A.H.W., he believes, represents the name [REDACTED] and that the symbol to the right relates to his address, although he claimed not to be able at the time to decipher the same. He explained that the K opposite HEINRICH EILERS' name and address was for KONRAD, etc.,

EILERS

## HISTORY -- as developed from questioning:-

He was born in Helmstedt, Germany, July 9, 1899, attended grade school and gymnasium school in Braunschweig, Germany, graduated in 1917 and joined the German Army. He was taken prisoner by the French and released in 1920. He immigrated to the United States on May 15, 1923 and was Naturalized, November 14, 1932. After arriving in the United States he worked as a bus boy at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel and also as a steward on the Panama-Pacific Lines and on the Munson Line until July 1924 when he returned to Germany for three months to visit his sick mother, returning in October 1924, obtaining a job as a printers' helper which lasted until March 1925. From then on until October 1926 he was a steward on United Fruit Line boats. From October 1926 until March 1927 he attended the Sweeney Aviation School, Kansas City, Missouri. He worked for a few weeks at a coal mine in Kimbal, West Virginia, then returned to the United Fruit Lines as a steward working for about a year. In 1928 and 1929 he worked as a salesman for Stern Brothers and the Excello Trading Company in New York City. From 1930 to 1933 he had various jobs as salesman, mainly with the Washington Heights Tea and Coffee Company, New York City. Since 1933 he has been a steward with the United States Lines working almost entirely on the S. S. MANHATTAN.

The following is a record of employment from the United States Lines, Pier 60, North River, New York, New York.

S. S. MANHATTAN	4-19-33	-	11-2-36
S. S. MANHATTAN	12-3-36	-	11-15-39

(Vacation from 11-16-39  
to 12-6-39)

S. S. MANHATTAN	12-30-39	-	1-24-40
S. S. MANHATTAN	1-25-40	-	2-21-40
S. S. MANHATTAN	2-22-40	-	6-14-40
S. S. MANHATTAN	7-1-40	-	6-20-40
S. S. AMERICA	7-22-40	-	10-31-40
S. S. AMERICA	11-5-40	-	1-1-41
S. S. AMERICA	1-10-41	-	6-4-41 (Ship was taken over by U.S. Army)

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The itinerary of the S. S. MANHATTAN during the pertinent period is as follows:

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Ret'd. Port of New York</u>
12-30-39	Naples & Genoa, Italy	1-24-40
1-27-40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	2-21-40
2-24-40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	3-18-40
3-23-40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	4-15-40
4-20-40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	5-13-40
5-18-40	Naples & Genoa, Italy	6-10-40
7-2-40	Lisbon, Portugal	7-18-40
8-9-40	San Francisco & Los Angeles, California,	9-10-40
9-14-40	Same places	10-16-40
1-10-41	Los Angeles, California	
(This vessel went aground off the coast of Florida on January 12, 1941 and returned to New York on February 10, 1941.)		
2-22-41	To Dry Dock.	

The itinerary of the S. S. AMERICA during the pertinent period is as follows:

<u>Left Port of New York</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Ret'd Port of New York</u>
8-10-40	St. Thomas, San Juan	
	Port-au-Prince and Havana	8-22-40
8-24-40	Same as above	9-5-40
9-7-40	Same as above	9-19-40
9-21-40	Same as above	10-3-40
10-5-40	Same as above	10-17-40
10-19-40	Same as above	10-31-40
11-9-40	Same as above	11-21-40
11-23-40	Same as above	12-5-40
12-7-40	Same as above	12-19-40
12-21-40	Same as above	1-1-41
1-2-41	Navy Yard Drydocks, Norfolk, Va.	1-10-41
1-11-41	St. Thomas, San Juan	
	Port-au-Prince and Havana	1-23-41
1-29-41	Los Angeles and San Francisco California	3-4-41
3-8-41	Same as above	4-8-41
4-11-41	St. Thomas, San Juan, Port-au-Prince and Havana	

(The S. S. AMERICA was taken over by the U. S. Army on June 4, 1941)



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EILERS' account at the Bank of Savings, 1201 Third Avenue, New York City, New York was checked and no deposits or withdrawals of a suspicious nature were noted.

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EILERS signed a waiver of a removal hearing. He was arraigned before U. S. Commissioner EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, New York, June 30, 1941, and entered a plea of not guilty. His bond was fixed at \$25,000 and in lieu of bail was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal, pending final hearing on July 15, 1941.

The Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York, returned an indictment on July 15, 1941 charging EILERS with other named defendants on two counts with violation of Section 233 of Title 22 and Section 32 of Title 50, United States Code.

He was arraigned before the U. S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, plead not guilty and was remanded to the custody of the U. S. Marshal in lieu of \$25,000 bail pending trial set for September 3, 1941.

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HENRY CARL EILERS

b7C The following information was furnished [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative  
 to the salary received by HENRY CARL EILERS:--

Library Steward		S. S. MANHATTAN AND AMERICA	
1939 Estimated as above		1940 (Accurate)	
12/23/38	1/26/39	12/30/39	1/24/40
	\$75.83		\$96.80
3/4	80.17	2/20	84.30
3/30	58.50	3/18	85.51
4/27	60.67	4/15	90.11
5/24	58.50	5/13	90.11
6/23	65.00	6/10	116.24
7/20	58.50	6/17	12.32
8/17	60.67	6/27	6/30
9/7	45.50		17.72
9/30	49.83	7/18	64.34
10/22	47.67	7/23	7/26
11/15	52.00		8/7
Vacation 12/6	45.50		8/22
	<u>\$758.34</u>		39.45
			9/5
			39.82
			9/19
			38.62
			10/3
			38.62
			10/17
			38.62
			10/31
			38.62
		11/4	11/7
			16.67
			11/21
			36.82
			12/5
			40.32
			12/19
			38.62
			<u>\$1,107.16</u>

1941 Accurate

12/20/40	1/1/41	\$35.99
	1/23	36.82
	3/4	110.31
	4/8	102.47
	4/24	47.47
	5/8	41.53
	5/22	41.53
	6/2	32.63
	6/5	10.90
	6/24	45.29
		<u>\$504.94</u>

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

b7C

[REDACTED]

5/22/41

5/29/41

5/29/41

5/29/41

5/22/41

6/24/41

6/24/41

6/24/41

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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[REDACTED]  
With Aliases:- [REDACTED]

Residence:- [REDACTED]

Office:- [REDACTED]

Refer  
b7C [REDACTED]

(S. 7689)

Immigration records at Seattle, Washington, reflect in addition to the above that he is a [REDACTED] and entered the United States on [REDACTED] August 11, 1938 for intended visit of three years.

[REDACTED] a subject in this case, as a result of the following circumstances:-

October 19,  
1940.

Radio Message No. 44 was received from Germany and read:

" For Carr. On Friday, twenty fifth of October 1940 between six and seven o'clock P.M. in New York at Nippon Club one six one west ninety Third Street. Please hand [REDACTED] contents of your choosing with signature [REDACTED] and the remark 'Kind regards from the Steamer'. "

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October 23,  
1940.

WILLIAM SEBOLD arranged for a meet, and met EVERETT ROEDER and gave him the above message. Roeder said he did not know [REDACTED] but would go through with instructions.

October 28,  
1940.

ROEDER advised SEBOLD at a meeting in Baldwin, L.I. that he went to the NIPPON CLUB as instructed, with a prepared letter, which he gave to two Japanese at the reception desk who did not know [REDACTED] that an elderly Japanese, wearing glasses, walked up, snatched the letter out of their hands, then led him to the next room and talked about fifteen minutes concerning the fictitious information set out in the letter - which was to the effect that he, ROEDER, was an inventor of oil burners - and finally ended the conversation by saying, "All right, that he wanted to see [REDACTED] next Friday." ROEDER said he was not going back.

October 30,  
1940.

Radio Message No. 71 was sent to Germany reading,

"Carr followed your instructions, your message 44. [REDACTED] wants to meet [REDACTED] Friday night. Shall I meet [REDACTED] Friday and report to you."

October 31,  
1940.

Radio message No. 48 was received from Germany and read,

"Carr should not meet [REDACTED] yet. First wait until [REDACTED] letter arrives and definite connection is established."

May 18,  
1941.

Radio Messages No. 141 and 142 were received from Germany and read in part,

"Are you prepared on May two two or May two nine at one nine two naught o'clock summertime to turn over your material to [REDACTED] in the restaurant Miyaka, two naught West five six Street, New York, with inscription, Quote [REDACTED] from Steamer Unquote. Further meetings can be agreed upon. This way is possible for you all, and is safe."

May 20,  
1941.

ROEDER came to SEBOLD'S office and Sebold showed him Radio Message No. 141 and wanted to know if he was prepared to meet [REDACTED] and told him that the contact was only to be used for handling bulky materials, and that

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he, ROEDER, was the man to go there because he had seen [REDACTED] once before. At the same time he told Roeder he should be able to "break the ice" for him and told him that he would not have to go there any more. ROEDER seemed relieved at this information. He agreed to go but said he would not give [REDACTED] anything. He agreed to meet SEBOLD at his office on May 22nd and they would go from there to see [REDACTED] together.

May 22,  
1941.

b7C

ROEDER telephoned to SEBOLD and had him meet him at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 56th Street about 7:15 P.M. From there they proceeded to the MIYAKO RESTAURANT located at 20 East 56th Street. They went into the Bar which was located in the basement. Sebold asked the bar keeper for [REDACTED]. The bar keeper did not know anyone by that name and referred him to the manager. He went over to the manager, an elderly Japanese, about 60 years of age, who spoke broken English. He asked for [REDACTED]. The Jap smiled, and said he did not know anyone by that name, and wanted to know for what company this man worked, and for what company he, SEBOLD, worked. He told him that he did not work for any company - that his name was STARKER, and that he had an appointment with [REDACTED]. The manager went upstairs and a few minutes later he returned [REDACTED], who introduced himself [REDACTED]. Sebold told him that his name was STARKER [REDACTED] smiled and went with him to the Bar. He then showed [REDACTED] one of his business cards on the back of which he had written, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] then said that that was all right but that this place was a little crowded; that he knew a place downtown where they could talk in private. [REDACTED] later identified [REDACTED] ROEDER and SEBOLD then went outside and [REDACTED] called a taxicab and they proceeded downtown together to a brownstone walkup, No. 41, located on East 19th Street. [REDACTED] pushed the doorbell once and a Japanese girl appeared. She was about 25 to 30 years of age, and spoke fluent English with a New York accent. [REDACTED] asked if he could go upstairs and she said there was a free room. The three men then walked upstairs and

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entered a large room, which was furnished about half-American and half-Oriental and which had wooden window gratings. [redacted] invited ROEDER and SEBOLD to have something to eat; they all sat down and a Japanese woman prepared a meal for them. [redacted] did not talk about espionage in the presence of these women. Reeder said he likewise [redacted] and produced his credential card from the SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY. Sebold gave [redacted] one of his business cards on which he had crossed out his name, WILLIAM SEBOLD, and wrote the name HARRY SAWYER. He told [redacted] to phone him at this telephone number, between 6 and 7 P.M., in case he wanted to see him. [redacted] said that that was all right and that he would give him a test call the next day, although he did not do this. He then gave SEBOLD his telephone number, Ashland 4-2030 and told SEBOLD to call him under the name [redacted]. From the conversation SEBOLD gathered that he was known at the place by the name of [redacted] therefore, he assumed that that was his true name. [redacted] said that he wanted to see him in the future at this place, 41 East 19th Street, however, Sebold told him that he did not want to be seen in Japanese restaurants; that it might arouse suspicion and he suggested [redacted] should come to his office. He described the building and location for him. [redacted] agreed to meet him at his, SEBOLD'S, office thereafter.

SEBOLD had brought certain material along with him which he placed in the inside of a DIESEL MAGAZINE which he had folded together, and bound with rubber bands. Sebold handed the magazine to [redacted] and was about to show him what the items were but [redacted] took the magazine and placed it in a brown leather brief case, which he was carrying.

Occasionally he would talk to ROEDER. He asked Roeder if he had ever [redacted] and Roeder said he had, at the NIPPON CLUB. He said he went there and saw a man by the name of [redacted]. Then he said the materials would take about one month to reach Germany.

Fourteen microphotographs were turned over to him; two .45 calibre and three .30 calibre bullets, and an original drawing from SPERRY GYROSCOPE COMPANY, No. 644832-B, entitled "Hydraulic Unit with Pressure Switch A-5 Pilot" and an original drawing from LANRANCE ENGINEERING & RESEARCH CORP., R-12280, entitled, "Installation Drawing Soundproofed - 5 KW."



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May 23,  
1941.

Message No. 273 was sent to Germany, as follows:

" May 22.

Carr will see [redacted] this evening between one nine and two naught o'clock daylight saving time. Have you further instructions? "

May 24,  
1941.

Message No. 278 was sent to Germany, which read:-

"

Have seen [redacted] and have given him micros and materials from Carr."

Message No. 149 was received from Germany, as follows:

"

For Carr. What did you turn over to [redacted] Otherwise no further instructions."

May 27,  
1941.

Message No. 280 was sent to Germany and read, as follows:

"

Gave [redacted] five bullets, one Sperry Company and one Lawrence Corp. drawing from Carr, as well as one four micros from Lee. "

May 29,  
1941.

SEBOLD, at about 4:45 P.M. telephoned [redacted] A female voice answered the call. She had no name. He asked for [redacted] She asked for his name and he told her "Harry". A few minutes later [redacted] came to the phone, and asked how Harry was. He told him "fine" and asked him, "Have you got it?" [redacted] said yes and they both hung up. At about 6:15 P.M. the telephone rang in Sebold's office and [redacted] asked him (Sebold) over the phone what his room number was, and said he was on the way up.

A few minutes later [redacted] knocked at the door and as he was allowed to enter he passed Strunck on the way out. [redacted] asked who Strunck was, and Sebold told him that he was a friend from Lisbon. Sebold had previously prepared a

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package of materials which he opened and explained to [REDACTED] which consisted of one piece of porous rubber with the name JIMMY printed thereon, one booklet, "Army and Militia Aviation and Pensions, 32nd edition", one War Department Manual, "Chemical Warfare Service, Field Manual, Volume I, Tactics and Technique", one War Department Basic Field Manual, Soldiers Hand Book FM 21-100, one U.S. Government Advertiser, date line "Washington, D.C. April 17, 1941" marked in ink, "Mr. G.R. Hoff Fink 20" and fourteen microphotographs made up from various material furnished by DUQUESNE, WAALLEN and CLAUSING.

[REDACTED] said that it took about four days to get the material from the east coast to the west coast and then the boats left there twice a month for Japan. He asked if ROEDER was working some place. SEBOLD told him that he was, and [REDACTED] said that he, SEBOLD, must have many friends in this line of work.

[REDACTED] seemed to be very interested in SEBOLD'S contacts, and apparently his ability to secure materials. [REDACTED] suggested to Sebold that he change his telephone number once in a while for safety sake.

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The following is a description of [REDACTED] obtained from observation and from the immigration records.

Name

[REDACTED]

Height

5' 3"

Weight

130 pounds

Hair

Black, straight, coarse, long.

Eyes

Brown.

Face wrinkled, giving appearance of about 50 years of age.

Build

Medium

Nationality and citizenship

Occupation

[REDACTED]

Photographs

New York Bureau office files

Relatives

Wife -

[REDACTED]

b7C

WITNESS CLASSIFICATIONFEHSE1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, New Jersey

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebald

[REDACTED]	3/19/41				
	2/19/41	2/25/41	3/3/41	3/5/41	)
	3/10/41	3/12/41	3/17/41	3/19/41	)
	3/21/41	3/27/41	3/28/41		)

(See Section I- Sebald's Office for above. )

New York State Motor Vehicle Department

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

G. F. Bickley	7/1/40			
[REDACTED]	7/1/40	1/20/41		
T. J. Donegan	1/20/41	1/25/41		
J. C. Ellsworth	1/20/41			
[REDACTED]	7/1/40			
[REDACTED]	2/10/41	2/19/41	2/25/41	3/3/41
[REDACTED]	3/5/41	3/10/41	3/12/41	3/17/41
[REDACTED]	3/21/41			
[REDACTED]	6/25/40	7/1/40	7/15/40	8/23/40
[REDACTED]	10/29/40	11/1/40		
[REDACTED]	7/1/40			
[REDACTED]	1/20/41	1/25/41	1/30/41	2/10/41
[REDACTED]	2/19/41	2/25/41	3/3/41	3/5/41
[REDACTED]	3/10/41	3/12/41	3/17/41	3/19/41
[REDACTED]	3/21/41	3/27/41	3/28/41	
[REDACTED]	6/25/40	7/1/40	7/15/40	10/29/40
[REDACTED]	11/1/40			
[REDACTED]	7/1/40			
[REDACTED]	10/29/40			
[REDACTED]	1/25/41	1/30/41	2/10/41	2/19/41
[REDACTED]	2/25/41	3/3/41	3/5/41	3/10/41
[REDACTED]	3/12/41	3/17/41	3/19/41	3/21/41
[REDACTED]	3/27/41	3/28/41		

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION -- FEHSE-- Cont'd.3. Surveillances -- Corroborative or Direct Evidence

[REDACTED]	7/1/40	7/15/40		
	7/1/40			
	7/1/40			
	7/1/40			
	6/25/40	7/1/40	7/15/40	8/23/40
	10/17/40	10/29/40		
[REDACTED]	1/20/41	1/25/41	1/30/41	2/10/41
	2/19/41	3/5/41		
J. A. Sizoo	7/1/40	10/29/40		
[REDACTED]	7/1/40	10/29/40	2/25/41	3/3/41
	3/10/41	3/12/41	3/17/41	3/21/41
	3/27/41	3/28/41		

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4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)5. Employment Record

[REDACTED]	American Export Lines.
[REDACTED]	U.S.S. Lines.
[REDACTED]	American Export Lines, (see Test. [REDACTED])
[REDACTED]	American Export S.S. Line
[REDACTED]	U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities

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RE: PAUL OTTO ALWIN FEHSE, with  
aliases, Paul Otto Alvin Fehse,  
P. F. Brokhoff, Fink.

Address: 97 Lexington Avenue  
c/o Patterson  
New York, New York

\* \* \* \*

b7C The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Newark, New Jersey, reflect that PAUL FEHSE arrived in the United States on October 4, 1934, landing in New York from the SS MANHATTAN. He immigrated as a Quota Immigrant on a German passport issued February 12, 1934, at Hamburg, Germany. This passport was visaed by the American Consulate, Hamburg, on September 22, 1934. He stated that he was on his way to see a friend, [REDACTED]

b7C He declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States on March 23, 1935, and filed his Petition for Naturalization in the Common Pleas Court, Hudson County, New Jersey, on October 3, 1938.

b7C He was born at Hohenwarthe, Germany, July 22, 1909 and is married [REDACTED] German citizen, whom he married July 7, 1935, at Hamburg, Germany. [REDACTED] in New Jersey.

His Petition for Naturalization was supported by an affidavit certifying that he had sea service on the U. S. liner, MANHATTAN, from May 23, 1934 to September 29, 1938. He was naturalized October 4, 1938, in the Common Pleas Court, in Hudson County, New Jersey, Certificate of Naturalization No. 4329752.

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He last entered the United States in February, 1940 on the SS EXCAMBION.

(Serial 1558, Page 2)

b7c His record, as obtained from the U. S. Lines, New York City, reflects that he holds Discharge Book, No. 13672. He lists his next of kin as [REDACTED] Hoboken, New Jersey. His local address, appearing on said Discharge Book, was given as 936 Hudson Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. His mother's name was given as EMMA, Hamburg, Dilstr. 19. He was a Cook on the SS MANHATTAN from 1934, and resigned September 7, 1939.

(Serial 1930, Page 20)

His employment card reflected the following employment on the SS MANHATTAN:

May 21, 1934 to November 2, 1936.

December 2, 1936 to January 26, 1939. (Cook)

January 27, 1939 to September 7, 1939. (Fish Cook)

He went on his vacation at this time and resigned on September 14, 1939.

(Serial 2244, Page 27)

All letters and radio messages which are not set out in full hereinafter are set out in full under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD in chronological order.

June 25,  
1940

His name first appeared in this case as a result of a conversation on June 25th between ERWIN SIEGLER and SEBOLD. SIEGLER, in talking about the Marine Division, said that the "Ring leader" or heard of the Division in the United States is a man named PAUL FEHSE; that he is a cook, age 30 or 31; his wife lives in Hamburg, and that FEHSE used to be on the SS DEUTSCHLAND or the SS NEW YORK (undoubtedly referring to the SS MANHATTAN); that he was then in New Jersey some place, working as a cook as a means of covering up his activities. SIEGLER stated that FEHSE was trained for espionage work in Hamburg, and that he had said that he personally saw the radio station there and the other offices of

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the espionage system in Hamburg. According to SIEGLER, FEHSE was thoroughly instructed in all phases of the work. He was in Norway for sometime, and apparently came to the United States from Norway as a passenger on a boat. SIEGLER indicated that FEHSE is a U.S. citizen and travels on an American passport and substantiated this statement by stating that FEHSE was picked up by the French authorities for some reason in Marseilles and told the authorities that he was born in Germany. They then demanded that he speak German to them, but he refused, stating that he was an American citizen and did not have to speak German. The authorities then got hold of the only available interpreter, who was a German, and who translated FEHSE's English into German, so that the authorities could understand what he was talking about. SIEGLER stated that FEHSE always gets a laugh out of telling this story.

(Serial 1504, Page 34)

On the same day Agents of the Bureau, in following FRANZ STIGLER, observed him meet an unknown man whom they later identified to be PAUL FEHSE.

They also observed STIGLER mail a letter which, when checked, as found to be addressed to -

MR. A. GERHOFF  
C20. - H. PETERS,  
Commandit Gesellschaft  
Hamburg 8 Stockholm 11, Germany.

On the reverse side for the sender's address appeared the name,

[REDACTED]

(Serial 1504, Page 38)

June 27,  
1940

FRANZ STIGLER requested SEBOLD to send the following message by radio to Germany:

"Gerhof Punkt Verloren Gegangen. Den Punkt Fuer Fink".



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This message, when translated, reads:

"Gerhof dot is lost. The dot for Fink."

STIGLER explained that GERHOFF is the head of the Marine Division and was, at that time, located at Genoa, Italy, and that FINK is PAUL FEHSE. STIGLER made an arrangement for a general meeting on Monday, July 1st, at Columbus Circle, New York City. He stated that he would bring PAUL FEHSE along and introduce him and they would try to work out plans in order that they might work hand in hand.

Agents of the Bureau observed STIGLER mail a letter which, when checked, was found to be addressed to --

[REDACTED]

The return address was

[REDACTED]

New York.

(Serial 1504, Page 47)

A letter turned over by the Post Office Department due to the fact that it had no stamps thereon and which was addressed to --

[REDACTED]

GENOA, ITALY

bore a return address of [REDACTED] Brooklyn, N.Y.

It was dated April 19, 1940 and contained information concerning foreign ships in the New York Harbor. This letter was signed, "Yours, Fink (???)". In other words, this letter indicates that FEHSE was carrying on his espionage activities in the United States as early as April 19, 1940.

June 28,  
1940

Radio message #18 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

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"Following from Aufzug, M Division. Gerhoff dot is lost. The dot for Fink. Manhattan sails Tuesday and I await someone in Lisbon, Portugal."

July 1,  
1940

Observed by Bureau Agents, SEBOLD met FRANZ STIGLER and PAUL FEHSE at Columbus Circle at about 8:00 P.M. About five minutes later, ERWIN SIEGLER also came along. The four of them then went into Central Park and sat on the grass and talked for about a half an hour. STIGLER and FEHSE then left.

During the conversation SEBOLD advised that FEHSE gave his address as P. F. BROKHOFF, 326 - 60th Street, West New York, New Jersey. FEHSE asked him about his contacts in Hamburg, and he named the individuals with whom he had dealings there. However, FEHSE did not recognize the names but stated that these men changed their names for every contact. FEHSE talked some about his superior named GERHOFF but did not give any information about him except to say that he was a nice fellow. FEHSE then asked him if he had had any dealings with the High Command, while in Hamburg. When SEBOLD said he did not know and asked FEHSE if he was acquainted with the headquarters on Rottenbaumschaussee, FEHSE said that he knew the street and that it was one of the two streets away from the headquarters of the High Command, which headquarters are located on Knochenhauerstrasse. He explained that these headquarters are merely for the Espionage High Command. He said that the radio station is also located on this street, and that it is a large brick building with antenna all over it. The building is enclosed in, and has beautiful lawns. He said it looks like a regular broadcasting station.

SEBOLD told FEHSE about the transmitting station located on Long Island, and FEHSE wanted to go see it but SEBOLD explained to him that it was impossible; that he had secured the cooperation of a friend of his, who came from an old American family and who refused to permit anyone except him to be with him for fear of involving him in some trouble and ruining the reputation of his family. He then asked if anyone could

65-1819

see the station's antenna. SEBOLD told him he did not believe so; that the house was located on a ten-acre estate, and could not be seen from the road and that anyone coming on the place was immediately run off.

FEHSE asked what the antenna looked like and SEBOLD told him that it was about twenty feet long and consisted of two strands of wire about six feet apart. FEHSE then asked what the call signal of the station is. He told him that they had "ditched" the call signal, and used a different call signal every day, as furnished by the other side. FEHSE asked how the messages were sent, that is, what kind of code was used and SEBOLD gave him a rough explanation of the code without naming the book to be used.

FEHSE seemed satisfied and handed SEBOLD a long long-hand message, which could not be read very well. SEBOLD handed this back to FEHSE and asked him to type it up on his typewriter, condense it and mail it to Box 574, Grand Central Annex. FEHSE said he would do that in the near future. The message concerned ships which were in port, and related matters.

b7c SEBOLD asked him if he were in contact with [REDACTED] Baltimore (referring [REDACTED] Philadelphia). FEHSE said he had never used [REDACTED] that he is there and available in case of emergency. FEHSE did not know the call letters that he used but said that he would write [REDACTED] and see what his feelings were at that time.

FEHSE handed SEBOLD an envelope containing photographs and negative photostats, most of which are duplicates of the photographs, and asked him to make microphotographs of these items. These items were as follows:

1. Photograph entitled, "Airo-Hook-Bomber"
2. Photograph entitled, "Invisible-Ship-Smoke"
3. Photograph entitled "Air-Bomb-Balloon"
4. Photograph entitled, "Magnetic-Tank Trap"
5. Photograph entitled, "Spiral-Plane and Pan-Bed-Chair"
6. Photograph entitled, "Submarine-Life Saver"

(Exhibit 1A6-1 and 4)

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Motion pictures were taken of the meeting.

(Serial 1672, Page 10)

July 5, 1940

SEBOLD received in Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, a card from the Postmaster, at Newark, New Jersey, advising him that a letter was being held for him without postage on it. SEBOLD sent the card back to the Postmaster at Newark with a three cent stamp and on July 8, he received a letter at Post Office Box 574 from PAUL FEHSE which had been forwarded from the Postmaster at Newark. The envelope was postmarked at Newark, N.J., July 2, 1940. The reverse side of the envelope bears Newark postmark of July 6, 1940.

The envelope contained a typewritten, carbon copy of a letter dated July 2, 1940, written in German, with a typed letter, "F" appearing opposite the date.

The letter concerns the QUEEN ELIZABETH taking on oil, reception of two propellers, to install on same, and information to the effect that it would go to Australia to act as a troop transport. The letter also concerned various ships loading or in the New York Harbor.

(Serial 1672, Page 21)

(Exhibit 1A6-6)

July 8,  
1940

Radio message #22 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Fehse, M Division, says Queen Elizabeth has about ten thousand tons of oil and benzine on board in barrels, as well as fuel for her own needs, and learned she has received two propellers from England, each weighing thirty-five tons. She gets one thousand more beds and goes to Australia as troop transport within fourteen days. No visible armament. Appearance exactly as reported."

(Serial 1632, Page 33)

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As previously arranged, SEBOLD met FEHSE at 4:00 P.M. at Columbus Circle. He asked FEHSE why he sent a letter without any stamp on it, and pointed out the danger of the letter being opened by the post office. FEHSE stated that he could not account for having mailed the letter without a stamp. FEHSE, upon the suggestion of SEBOLD, stated that he would try to mail a message for transmittal each day, thus reducing their length.

SEBOLD handed FEHSE two photographic copies of the microphotographs which were made of the photographs turned over on their previous meeting. SEBOLD also handed FEHSE the original large photographs and FEHSE handed them back, and asked him to destroy them.

These photographs are retained in the file.

SEBOLD then asked FEHSE how he had made contact with the MARINE DIVISION. FEHSE stated that he used to make trips on a ship between England, Norway and Germany, and that he had made private observations of activities, ships and harbors in these countries. He stated that upon his return each trip to Germany he reported his observations to the authorities. Finally he received a request to come to Hamburg where he was interviewed at length about his family and his connections. He stated that he has a wife and child living in Hamburg. The authorities, particularly, GERHOFF, tried to induce him to join up with the espionage service, but he claims to have declined to work for them at first though eventually he was convinced some way, which he did not disclose, that he should go to work for them. Finally he agreed and was sent to headquarters in Hamburg where he was trained for four weeks in Codes, Invisible ink, et cetera.

He was then sent to the United States on board the SS EXCAMBION, arriving in February of 1940. He stated that he used to send messages by cable to Germany, in code, and that the cable offices would jumble his numbers so that the code could not be read on the other side.

He further stated that while he was in Germany he asked the authorities if he should use phosphorous pencils in the United States for the purpose of setting ships on fire, and he was told that such an action was not necessary yet and that he should not engage in any such activities.

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He also stated that he had introduced SIEGLER and STIGLER to the authorities on the other side. He stated that his superior officer, GERHOFF, was a Marine Admiral but that he is now in charge of a Division of the Secret Service.

He further stated that when he left Germany he was given the names and addresses of four individuals whom he should investigate here, and if he felt that they were reliable he should "draft" them into the service. He stated that he would give SEBOLD the names and addresses of these persons but never did.

They arranged to meet at the same time and place on Monday evening, July 15th.

(Serial 1672, Page 22)

July 9,  
1940

Radio message #23 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"Fehse says Belgian ship VILLE DE ARLON sailed with load of copper, molasses, machine parts, motors, horses. VILLE DE HASSELT sailed Wednesday fully loaded, etc."

The message concerns the sailing of various boats, British and Dutch.

(Serial 1632, Page 34)

July 10,  
1940

Radio message #24 was sent to Germany and began as follows:

"Fehse says Belgian ships MERCIER and JEAN JADOT lie here half loaded for France. Have hundreds of autos and trucks, many provisions on board."

The message goes on to describe various foreign ships within the New York Harbor.

(Serial 1632, Page 37)

July 15,  
1940

FEHSE met SEBOLD, as agreed. According to SEBOLD, FEHSE asked him if there was any news. He said "No." FEHSE then asked him if he had received his letter. He said

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Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C

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[REDACTED] appears to be a person of some authority in the German Espionage system. He wrote SEBOLD in Hamburg, Germany, on July 12, 1939, and between July 12th and September 22, 1939, when SEBOLD met DR. RENKEN through [REDACTED] SEBOLD saw or heard from him several times. SEBOLD stated that it was through the threats of [REDACTED] that he, SEBOLD, was prevailed upon to become a member of the German Espionage System. (S. 86, Pages 14, 15)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.



GSA:TFC

65-1819

RE: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
RESIDENCE - UNKNOWN

b7C  
The identity of this individual is not yet definitely established, but it is indicated [REDACTED] ANZIEGER, head of the Marine Division of the German Espionage System.

[REDACTED] subject in the present investigation due to the following circumstances:

May 17, 1940. Franz STIGLER, in a conversation with WILLIAM SEBOLD informed him [REDACTED] ANZIEGER, head of the Marine Division of the German Espionage System. He stated [REDACTED] had been in the United States concerning a bomb sight just prior to the war; that he had worked on a ship [REDACTED] and had been all over the West Coast of America. He was described as a square built fellow of medium height and military type.

b7C WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities -Known or Possible.  
b7C William Sebald,  
[REDACTED]  
J. C. Ellsworth.
3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance-(Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC:AB

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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C In an uncoded message after message #87, Station G B O  
is referred to. German messages for Station G B O always begin,  
[REDACTED]

(Serial 4830)

(Serial 6540, Page 1)

Considerable relaying is done to and from A O R  
and G B O. Messages from G B O are sometimes signed, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

(Serial 6540, Page 1)

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NAME ..... OSCAR LAURENCE GOERTZ  
alias Gertz, Goetz.

Address..... 45 Halsey Street,  
Brooklyn, New York.

The records of the United States Lines reflect that GOERTZ was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 18, 1894, and resides with his [REDACTED] at the above address; He is presently unemployed, as a result of the S. S. AMERICA, upon which he was working as First Assistant Radio Operator, being taken over by the Government.

GOERTZ is a subject in the investigation as a result of the following facts:-

April 25,  
1941.

In a conversation between BROKHOFF, WAALEN, CLAUSING and SEBOLD in EICHENLAUB's place of business, The Little Casino, CLAUSING said that a man by the name of GERTZ (phonetic) on the S. S. AMERICA is a genuine Gestapo agent and is employed direct from Germany. He said he learned this through STIGLER, who knows a lot but does not talk much.

(Note:- Along this line, information furnished by

[REDACTED] was to the effect that information had come to him that a radio operator, aboard the S. S. AMERICA, and believed to be OSCAR GOERTZ, was contacting two cooks who had deserted from the German steamship ORINOCO, at Vera Cruz, every time the S. S. AMERICA docked at Havana.)

DESCRIPTION:-

NAME	OSCAR LAURENCE GOERTZ
Address	45 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, New York.
Age	46
Born	August 18, 1894.
Height	5' 10"
Weight	160 pounds
Hair	Grey
Eyes	Blue Grey
Build	Medium
Complexion	Fair
Peculiarities	Wears glasses Prominent nose
Photograph	Taken 2-18-1937, for Seaman's certificate.
Education	High School
Foreign Languages	None
Occupation	Radio operator
Marital Status	Married

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities- Known or Possible.  

b7C

Chase National Bank, 12/2/1940

William Sebold

[REDACTED]  
J. C. Ellsworth
3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance = ( Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC:PAM

65-1819

b7c Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

All that is known of this individual is that his name appears as the sender of \$5000 through the BANCO de MEXICO, Mexico City, to WILLIAM SEBOLD at the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New York City.

S-4869, p.6

b7c Radio message, number 59, received from Germany on November 19, 1940 advised SEBOLD that five thousand would be sent immediately to him by way of the BANK OF MEXICO [REDACTED] The money was to be used by SEBOLD for espionage purposes.

S-3813

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities- Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable.)
- 5.- Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.



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RE: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

Employed: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is the subject of a pending investigation in the New York Division entitled, [REDACTED] New York File 97-59.

b7C

He was born [REDACTED] Hannover, Germany; is married [REDACTED] who resides with him [REDACTED] has two small children, both girls. He arrived at New York City on September 6, 1933, being admitted under the quota for permanent residence. However, the records of the Bureau of Naturalization at New York City fail to indicate that he has taken any steps toward acquiring United States Citizenship. Since his arrival in the United States, he has been connected as representative of Eildienst, a German owned organization, maintaining offices in the General Motors Building, 1775 Broadway, New York City.

(Serial 6815, Page 27)

March 21,  
1941

[REDACTED] became a subject in this case by reason of a statement made by MAX BLANK on March 21, 1941, to WILLIAM SEBOLD. On this date BLANK was in SEBOLD's office and during his discussion of persons known to him as being acquainted with spy work, BLANK advised SEBOLD that he knew [REDACTED] who had some kind of an office or agency on Broadway. He suggested that SEBOLD must have heard of him as the man was in the newspapers some time ago, having been investigated by the Dies Committee and FBI. He said [REDACTED] knew about the spy business.

(Serial 6788, Page 2)

Although the above is the only direct connection of this subject to the DUCASE, it is pointed out that [REDACTED] is alleged to be a German agent, is a contact of FRED KREUTZENSTEIN [REDACTED] the Transocean News Service, New York City; is on intimate terms with [REDACTED] German Consulate General, maintaining almost daily contact with these men.

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With reference to his business activities, [REDACTED] collects information from newspapers, periodicals, magazines, bulletins, issued by the United States Government, financial news, and similar sources with reference to all phases of economic matters in the United States and in other countries affecting the United States. This information is transmitted by him, together with stock market quotations and commodity prices, several times daily through the facilities of the R.C.A. Communications, Inc., New York City, and Press Wireless, Inc., New York City. Analysis of information transmitted [REDACTED] to Eildienst, which is owned by the German government and is a part of the Government Department of Foreign Commerce, Berlin, Germany, has indicated that over a period of many months he has furnished information concerning the progress of national defense in the United States, especially with reference to the aircraft, machine tool, iron and steel, aluminum, and munitions fields.

b7C

DESCRIPTION [REDACTED]

Age [REDACTED]  
 Born [REDACTED]  
 Nationality German  
 Arrival in U.S. Port of New York, September 6, 1933  
 Height [REDACTED]  
 Weight [REDACTED]  
 Build [REDACTED]  
 Hair [REDACTED]  
 Eyes [REDACTED]  
 Glasses [REDACTED]  
 Complexion [REDACTED]  
 Marital Status [REDACTED]

Citizenship German  
 Peculiarities Small head; round features; habitually wears [REDACTED]  
 Criminal Record None known  
 Present Address [REDACTED]

Photographs

1. At luncheon of Association of Foreign Press Correspondents, Hotel St. Moritz, 3/21/40
2. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1936
3. Several newspaper photographs, date unknown

65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

GUSTAVE GRUTGEN

1. Immigration and Naturalization.  
Clerk, Court of Common Pleas, Jersey City, N.J.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record. b7C  
[REDACTED], U. S. Lines.
6. History and Prior Activities.

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RE: GUSTAVE GRUTGEN

ADDRESS: S. S. Manhattan  
United States Lines  
Pier #60  
North River, New York

The records of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Hudson County Court House, Jersey City, New Jersey, reflect that he was born in Essen, Germany on December 16, 1894; that he entered the United States at the Port of New York on July 28, 1914, via the S. S. Vaterland. He was naturalized January 30, 1925, at Hudson County, New Jersey under certificate #2,113,337.

(Serial 3940, Page 19)

GRUTGEN enters this case under the following circumstances:

Through a confidential source it was ascertained that GRUTGEN, who is Chief Steward of the S. S. Manhattan, had attempted, about July, 1940, to deliver a package to Germany for subject EDMUND HEINE, a known espionage agent.

(Serial 2429;  
Serial 2565, Page 10;  
Serial 2756, Page 10;  
Serial 3111, Page 10)

b7C  
February 27,  
1941

GRUTGEN was observed by Special Agents [REDACTED] [REDACTED] conversing at the bar of the Hotel Governor Clinton, New York City, with CONRADIN DOLD, a known German espionage agent.

(Serial 6814, Page 16)

## DESCRIPTION:

NAME	GUSTAVE GRUTGEN
Age	45 (12/16/94, Essen, Germany)
Height	6'
Weight	155 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown

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## DESCRIPTION (Cont)

Complexion  
Occupation

Fair  
Chief Steward - SS Manhattan  
U. S. Lines, Pier 62, North River,  
New York City

Marital Status

Married

Photo

In file 14564

Race

White

Nationality

Naturalized American; German  
descent

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

MR. GUT

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Clerk, U. S. Dist. Court, S.D.N.Y.  
Comm. of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Wash. D.C.  
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration & Naturalization.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William Sebold

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

65-1319

RE: GEORG GUT, with aliases,  
George Gut, George Good

ADDRESS: Klopstock Pension,  
Klopstock Strasse 2,  
Hamburg, Germany.

\* \* \* \* \*

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that George Gut was born in Laubheim, Germany, and that he entered the United States at the Port of New York on June 9, 1924, aboard the S. S. Nickari from Port-au-Prince, Trinidad. He was granted a reentry permit #1,127,751, for a trip to Germany to sail February 6, 1937 on the S. S. Hansa. The permit was later extended to August 7, 1938, at the Consulate at Berlin. There is no record of his having returned to the United States.

(Serial 682, Page 3;  
Serial 1368, Page 5)

A detailed statement concerning the activities of this individual is set out in the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

b7C There is no direct information that Gut has been engaged in any espionage activities, but it is noted that he lives and does the cooking at the Klopstock Pension in Hamburg, Germany, which is handled by his wife. This Pension is a headquarters for German espionage agents and his wife and [REDACTED] appear to be go-betweens between the lesser agents and HUGO SEBOLD and DR. RENKEN.

(Serial 553, Page 17;  
Serial 948, Page 47)

DESCRIPTION:

NAME:	GEORG GUT, with aliases George Gut, alias George Good
Address:	Klopstock Pension, Klopstockstrasse 2, Hamburg, Germany
Age:	50 (12/13/90 at Laubheim, Germany)

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## DESCRIPTION (cont.)

Height: 5' 10"  
Weight: 196 pounds  
Build: Heavy  
Complexion: Ruddy  
Hair: Brown  
Eyes: Blue  
Occupation: Singer, cook  
Marital Status: Married to Mathilda Koenig Schuebb  
Gutt, Klopstock Pension, Hamburg,  
Germany  
Nationality: German  
Race: White  
Relatives: [REDACTED] Klopstock Pension,  
Hamburg, Germany  
Photograph: Obtained from Immigration and  
Naturalization Bureau.

b7C



65-1819

WITNESS CLASSIFICATION

MRS. GUT

1. Immigration and Naturalization

Comm. of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Wash. D.C.  
Byron H. Uhl, Dist. Dir. Immigration and Naturalization.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible

William G. Sebold.

3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable)

5. Employment Record

6. History and Prior Activities

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RE: MRS. GEORG GUT, with aliases,  
 Mrs. George Gut, Mrs. George Good,  
 Mathilde Gut, Mathilde Koenig  
 Schuebb Gut, Mathilde Schuebb  
 Gut, Mathilde Schuebb, Mathilda  
 Koenig Schuebb, Mathilda Koenig

ADDRESS: Klopstock Pension, Klopstockstrasse  
 2, Hamburg, Germany

\* \* \* \* \*

The records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 641 Washington Street, New York City, reflect that MRS. GUT entered the United States at the Port of New York on October 21, 1923, on the SS Hansa from Germany; that her entry was held up because it was believed she might become a public charge; and that she was allowed to enter, after putting up bond, on November 3, 1923. She was issued reentry permit #583,530 indicating she intended to depart on April 3, 1930, on the SS Albert Ballin for a twelve months visit with her mother in Germany. She obtained a non-quota visa #280 at Bremen, Germany, returning to New York City on the SS Deutschland on April 30, 1930.

March 5, 1937 She filed application #1,130,642 for a reentry permit, stating she intended to depart, March 21, 1937, on the SS Hamburg for a six months visit to Germany. She received permit #1,034,407, which was extended at her request to enable her "to take care of my money matters." There is no record of her return to the United States.

(Serial 1368, Page 4)  
 (Serial 1427, Page 1)

She enters this case as a subject under the following circumstances:

During the stay of HUGO SEBOLD at Klopstock Pension, Hamburg, Germany, MRS. GUT operated the Pension, where numerous members of the German Espionage System stay, and appeared to be a go-between between these operatives and HUGO SEBOLD, DR. RENKEN and other leaders.

(Serial 553, Page 17)

65-1819

When SEBOLD came to the Pension from Mulheim, Germany, to work for HUGO SEBOLD, he saw MRS. GUT and she stated she was expecting him and that she "knew all about it." A detailed account of these transactions is set forth in the summary on WILLIAM SEBOLD.

(Serial 948, Page 27)

## DESCRIPTION

NAME:	MRS. GEORG GUT, with aliases, Mrs. George Gut, Mrs. George Good, Mathilde Gut, Mathilde Koenig Schuebb Gut, Mathilde Schuebb Gut, Mathilde Schuebb, Mathilda Koenig Schuebb, Mathilda Koenig.
Address:	Klopstock Pension, Klopstock Strasse 2, Hamburg, Germany
Age:	50 (born 1891, Soligen, Germany)
Height:	5' 5"
Complexion:	Fair
Hair:	Blonde
Eyes:	Blue
Occupation:	Rooming house keeper
Marital status:	Married to GEORGE GUT, Klopstock Pension, Hamburg, Germany
Nationality:	German
Race:	White

## RELATIVES:

b7c

[REDACTED] Klopstock Pension, Hamburg  
Germany.

## PHOTOGRAPH:

Obtained from Immigration and Naturalization Service.  
Identified by SEBOLD.

65-1819

that he had not. FEHSE said that he had sent a letter to Post Office Box 865, Grand Central Annex. SEBOLD told him that Box 865 used to be his old box but that the new number is 574. FEHSE said that he had written down a number, 574, in his code but had not been able to decipher it and had used the other box number. He stated that he would immediately type up another letter containing the same information. He told FEHSE that he had a lot of material which he wanted to send over, and asked him if the SS MANHATTAN would make another trip to Portugal. FEHSE said that he did not know but that he had another connection, namely, a Chief Steward on an export liner by the name of DOLD.

SEBOLD told FEHSE he had heard of his, DOLD's, name and that when SIEGLER and STIGLER tried to contact DOLD he would not cooperate with them. FEHSE said that that was not the case; that he personally telephoned DOLD at his hotel room on the same day as STIGLER tried to contact him, and that DOLD would not come downstairs because he had a girl in his room; that he then made a date with DOLD to meet him at 11:00 A.M. and in case he could not come at that time to be at Columbus Circle at 4:00 P.M., but DOLD did not show up. FEHSE said that DOLD is "too stuck-up to meet anyone on a park bench"; that he has people come to his hotel, the Hotel Governor Clinton; that he has a young man who chauffeurs him around in his automobile. He stated, however, that he is sure that if he, SEBOLD, could not get his materials across on the MANHATTAN that DOLD would take them over for him. He stated that he believed that he would have an opportunity to get hold of some U. S. battle-ship plans, and asked the loan of his, SEBOLD's, Leica camera to take some miniature pictures of these plans. SEBOLD told him that would not be so simple; that it would probably take him about five months to learn how to take those pictures and gave him the impression it was a difficult task and suggested that FEHSE hand him the plans and let him do the photographing.

FEHSE stated that he was just working on this matter; that he knew a man who knows an Italian that works as a draftsman in a shipyard; that this Italian has had himself transferred to New York to the place where marine plans are kept. He stated that he was trying to develop this Italian contact in order to get hold of the confidential plans.

65-1819

SEBOLD asked him to arrange a meeting between himself and the Italian and that they would then be able to work out their plans together. FERSE indicated that the Italian was a new recruit to this type of work. FERSE said that he would be unable to meet SEBOLD the following Monday because he was going to go to work on the SS AMERICA which was sailing out of Newport News; that, however, he would meet him upon the arrival of the MANHATTAN, namely, on Friday, the same week. He stated that he would keep in touch with SEBOLD.

(Serial 1930, Page 9)

July 17,  
1940

SEBOLD received at Box 574, Grand Central Annex, New York City, a letter bearing the return address of [REDACTED] N.J." postmarked West New York, July 19, 1940.

It contained a one-page typewritten communication in German and English mixed. It concerned the building of mosquito boats for the United States Navy, the number on hand, the number on order, the number of torpedo boats to be built, and information concerning the armored tower on the new battleships being constructed for the United States, also information on airplane carriers. The letter indicated that the information was via FINK from [REDACTED]

(Exhibit 1A6-8 and 9)

(Serial 1987, Page 2)

July 18,  
1940

SEBOLD received at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, a letter postmarked New York, July 17, 1940, bearing the return address of [REDACTED] which contained a one-page typewritten communication, in German, which was from FERSE.

This concerned ships then in New York Harbor, their cargo, probable sailing dates, and so forth.

(Serial 1987, Page 3)

(Exhibit 1A6-10 and 11)

b7c

65-1819

July 19,  
1940

SIEGLER, in conversation with SEBOLD, stated that FEHSE told him that he was being followed by four men in an automobile and that FEHSE's landlady had said that four men drove up in front of the house and took down the house number and generally acted suspicious.

SIEGLER said that FEHSE, STIGIER and himself were going to join the SS AMERICA at Newport News and were going to make a trip to Cuba; that when they were in New York City they would contact him, SEBOLD.

(Serial 1930, Page 20)

On the same day radio message #20 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Please inform FEHSE that he should inquire from ships returning from England as to the effect of the German air assault and report."

(Serial 2010, Page 16)

July 23,  
1940

As a result of the above information, SEBOLD directed a letter to ERWIN SIEGLER, as follows:

"

July 23, 1940

Dear Erwin,

I have something for F. Please have him contact me. Everything O.K. I hope the same with you.

Yours,

Harry

"

(Serial 2244, Page 5)

On the same day radio messages 30, 31 and 32 were sent to Germany and concerned various foreign ships loading at the New York Harbor and their arrivals and departures. These messages are set out in detail under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD for this day.

(Serial 2010, Page 21)

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July 24,  
1940

Radio message #33 was sent to Germany and also contained information on various ships in the New York Harbor, dealing with their arrivals, departures, descriptions and cargoes.

(Serial 2010, Page 28)

July 31,  
1940

On this date radio message #26 was received from Germany and read as follows:

b7c

"For Fink maintain connection with [REDACTED] - However temporarily give further reports through tramp. Visit with password. [REDACTED] dependable."

(Serial 2010, Page 40)

August 1,  
1940

SEBOLD sent a letter to SIEGLER requesting an appointment with STIGLER and FEHSE for Friday at 5 P.M.

(Serial 2244, Page 6)

August 2,  
1940

STIGLER, in conversation with SEBOLD, stated that everything was "hot"; that he, personally, was in a great hurry. He said that FEHSE had been followed by men in a motor car and that FEHSE had also been "tipped off" by his landlady that men had been at the residence. He said also that FEHSE was watched in Newport News, and that suspicious things happened there. He did not go on into detail. He then said that the Personnel Manager of the U. S. Lines sent a telegram to FEHSE requiring him to proceed to the office in New York, and that it looked as if FEHSE would not get a job on the AMERICA. He said that FEHSE was hiding out until everything cooled down; that he, STIGLER, was going to take charge of FEHSE's work in this business until FEHSE can work again. SEBOLD gave STIGLER copies of the above messages which were received.

(Serial 2244, Page 6)

August 7,  
1940

SIEGLER, in conversation with SEBOLD, stated that FEHSE had been called into the office of the U. S. Lines a

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b7c

couple of days before and that they are having STRUNCK notify [REDACTED] on arrival in Lisbon that FEHSE is "hot". SIEGLER said that he and STIGLER were not followed any longer.

(Serial 2244, Page 13)

August 23,  
1940

Agents of the Bureau, while following FRANZ STIGLER, observed him go to Hoboken, New Jersey, then enter the GLASS CEILING BAR at 140 - 48th Street, located on the north side of the street between Hudson Avenue and Broadway. After STIGLER had remained in the bar approximately one hour an individual left the bar and was immediately recognized by Agents as being PAUL FEHSE. FEHSE turned right upon leaving the bar, and walked north through a lot adjoining the GLASS CEILING BAR to 49th Street. The Agents started to follow him but observed that he stopped in a dark spot, and appeared to be watching, so dropped the "tail".

Later they observed STIGLER and FEHSE walking south on Hudson Avenue between 49th and 48th Streets. They were engaged in earnest conversation. Agents discontinued the surveillance due to the fact that there was a chance that FEHSE would become suspicious of them.

(Serial 3045, Page 6)

Sept. 5,  
1940

SEBOLD met SIEGLER and STIGLER and during the conversation SIEGLER and STIGLER said that FEHSE had been under investigation by some department which they believed to be the Labor or Immigration Department; they said that he had been before a Board of Examiners and had been questioned extensively as to his loyalty to the United States. They said when FEHSE was asked if he would take up arms and fight for the United States, he told them that he would take up arms and stay in the United States, but that he would not fight on the other side. They said that FEHSE is completely out of the picture now and is not engaged in any espionage activities.

(Serial 3045, Page 15)



65-1819

Sept. 20,  
1940

b7C

In a conversation between STIGLER, SIEGLER and SEBOLD, STIGLER stated that BROKHOFF had not been writing to SEBOLD but had been sending his material direct to [REDACTED] Lisbon. He stated that FEHSE had been losing one job after another, and blamed this on the FBI and the Labor Relations Board. He said that FEHSE gets a job and in about three weeks the boss comes to him and fires him. He asked SEBOLD to radio Germany and inquire whether, in view of these circumstances, FEHSE could return to Germany.

(Serial 3045, Page 39)

Sept. 24,  
1940

Radio message #58 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"Pink cannot keep a job here. Has trouble with Labor Relations Board. He requests advice can he return to Germany?"

(Serial 3055, Page 6)

Sept. 30,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter

(Exhibit 1A26-8)

addressed to him at Post Office Box 574, Grand Central Annex, postmarked from Union, New Jersey, dated September 27, 1940 and contained a typed note in German, which concerned information dealing with the QUEEN ELIZABETH. This letter would appear to be either from FEHSE or BROKHOFF.

(Serial 3521, Page 6)

Oct. 3,  
1940

In a conversation with SIEGLER, SEBOLD told him that he had received a letter which was unsigned from Union, New Jersey, concerning the QUEEN ELIZABETH. SIEGLER said that he did not know who might have written the letter, unless it was FEHSE.

(Serial 3521, page 9)

65-1819

Oct. 12,  
1940

Radio message #42 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Tell Fink his return here is agreeable."

(Serial 3345, Page 7)

Oct. 16,  
1940

SEBOLD received, addressed to himself as HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box 334, General Post Office, a letter postmarked Secaucus, N. J., October 16, 1940, and contained a note signed "Fink", which began, "G. Hoff."

The information set out therein dealt with the QUEEN ELIZABETH and also mentioned that "the S.S. MANHATTAN and WASHINGTON are supposed to go into dock to be converted into hospital and transport ships. However, they will sail to China. Several ships of the Grace Line have already gone through the same process and are now attached to the U. S. Navy." Other information in the note deals with foreign ships in the New York Harbor.

(Exhibit 1A26-15)

(Serial 3521, Page 23)

Oct. 17,  
1940

Agents of the Bureau, while shadowing STIGLER and while he was at his room, 23 West 70th Street, observed an individual pass their car, about 7:00 P.M., and identified him as being PAUL FEHSE. He entered the said address where STIGLER had his room.

Due to the suspicious nature of FEHSE, the "tail" was dropped.

Oct. 24,  
1940

LEO WAALEN, in conversation with SEBOLD, stated that he had been engaged in the espionage work since FEHSE returned from his training period in Germany; that FEHSE and STIGLER were the individuals who induced him to engaged in this activity.

With relation to his contacts with the German authorities, WAALEN stated that his only contacts have been with FEHSE and STIGLER. He stated that FEHSE had lost another job and was then living with BROKHOF; that FEHSE had asked him to ask SEBOLD what the German

65-1819

authorities had said about his returning to Germany. SEBOLD then told WAALEN to tell FEHSE that he had received a radio message from Germany and to tell FEHSE that it was all right for him to return.

(Serial 3521, Page 29)

Oct. 25,  
1940

In view of sending the information contained in the radio message by WAALEN to FEHSE, it was deemed advisable to endeavor to find out from FEHSE direct how he contemplated returning to Germany and when. SEBOLD addressed a letter to him in care of BROKHOFF, arranging to meet him on Tuesday evening, October 29th.

(Serial 3851, Page 11)

Oct. 28,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter postmarked at Flushing, New York, October 28, 1940, which read as follows:

"Harry,

I received your letter and would like very much to be there on the designated evening. Unfortunately I work until 9:15 in the evening. However, is it possible that we could meet on the same day at 9:30 P.M. down town? Take the 8th Avenue subway to the station marked Broadway and Nassau Street, then on the exit corner William Street and Fulton Street I will be waiting; then we can meet on the corner of William Street and Fulton Street. I hope it is possible for you to be there, otherwise I will expect a couple of lines when and where we can meet later on. Otherwise the air is clear in this vicinity. I remain, with greetings,

Fink

P. F. BROKHOFF:

On the same day SEBOLD sent the following telegram to

65-1819

" October 28, 1940

I will meet you tomorrow night 9:30.

Harry "

(Exhibit 146-18 and 19)

(Serial 3851, Page 11)

Oct. 29,  
1940

SEBOLD met FEHSE on the corner of Fulton and William Streets, New York City. This meeting was observed by Agents of the Bureau.

SEBOLD advised that FEHSE drove up in his automobile; that he stepped into the automobile. FEHSE drove him around the East Side, New York, near East 86th Street. He handed FEHSE the message sent and the message received concerning FEHSE's returning to Germany. FEHSE said that he did not know which way he should go to get back to Germany. He said that he believed the best way would be by way of Japan; that he was afraid that if he went by the way of Japan he would be caught in Russia and have his head chopped off.

FEHSE said that he had expected that Germany would send him some passage money but SEBOLD told him that he could not expect any help from anybody in this business; that he is a spy and spies are on their own, and cannot expect sympathy from anyone.

SEBOLD asked him about his troubles with the Labor Relations Board. FEHSE said that he was called before the Labor Relations Board, 120 Broadway, New York City, a short time after he was fired from the SS AMERICA; that the Committee asked him about the mail he received from Germany and his connections with Germany. They asked him whether he would be loyal to the United States. When he made evasive and short replies, they asked him who had coached him how to answer questions. He said that after he had left the Board meeting he had been continuously followed for about fourteen days. He said that after that he could not hold a job, and when he got a job his employer would receive some kind of

65-1819

a letter and would come to him and say that he was sorry but something was wrong with him, FEHSE, and he would have to let him go. He stated that he had a job at that time as a second cook, in a restaurant in New York.

He then started talking about Hamburg, and said that before he left his citizenship papers and his American passport were photographed. SEBOLD told him that he had lost his passport in Germany, and FEHSE said, "You did not lose your passport. They stole it. Somebody is probably traveling on your passport now."

b7C  
FEHSE said that he was afraid that if he left America it would be a sure sign that he was guilty but that if he stayed and the war broke out, he will undoubtedly be shoved into a concentration camp. He said that he must have had an over-dose of ambition in Germany when he accepted the job as a spy in America as he thought then that it would be a simple matter to get information here and send it across; that he had found out that the Americans are much tougher than the Germans indicated. He stated that when he left Germany he was instructed to steal any passports he could and send them to Germany. He stated that the only man he knows about who has a radio [REDACTED] in Philadelphia but that [REDACTED] was not doing anything then. He said that the whole Marine Division had "clamped down"; that there was little activity anywhere. He said that BROKHOFF was not serious-minded enough to take over the activities, so very little was being done.

FEHSE also mentioned that DOLD's brother, name unknown, used to come to Italy when American ships arrived and take materials off the ships which were brought over by the espionage agents.

(Serial 3851, Page 11)

Nov. 1,  
1940

In a conversation with SIEGLER, STIGLER and SEBOLD, they stated that FEHSE was not able to be with them that evening because he was working.

(Serial 3851, Page 18)

Nov. 18,  
1940

SEBOLD received a letter postmarked New York City, November 17, 1940, which read as follows:

65-1819

"Ville de Arlon left at 7 A.M. November 15 to meet a convoy. Was provided with magnetic mine protection."

This letter was undoubtedly sent by FEHSE.

(Exhibit 1A6-24)

(Serial 4153, Page 14)

Nov. 21,  
1940

Radio message #107 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"Just now heard VILLE DE ARLON left at 7 A.M., November 15 to meet a convoy. Was provided with magnetic mine protection."

(Serial 4046, Page 7)

Nov. 28,  
1940

Another letter was received by SEBOLD addressed to Post Office Box 334, General Post Office, postmarked New York, November 28, 1940, and dealt with various foreign ships and their cargoes then in the New York Harbor. It was signed, "Fink".

(Exhibit 1A6-26 and 27)

(Serial 4403, Page 3)

Dec. 4,  
1940

Radio messages #127 and #128 were sent to Germany and began as follows:

"Fink writes SS SAMARIA and WESTERN PRINCE have a large and important cargo, among other things airplanes packed in boxes, quality steel, oil and benzine in barrels, etc."

Message #128 is a continuation of #127. These messages are set out in detail under SEBOLD's testimony.

65-1819

Dec. 16,  
1940

LEO WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office. WAALEN said that he did not have anything himself this time, however, he handed SEBOLD an envelope addressed to Herrn. A. GERHOFF, per Admiral H. PETERS, and so forth. In this envelope there were four items, as follows:

December 14, 1940.

Otherwise all is in order. Surveillances have stopped. A personal letter follows. Best regards. Fink."

b7c

An item which WAALEN said was given to FEHSE by a girl who was connected with the German Consulate. This item dealt with one [REDACTED] Sales Agency of Kings Feature Syndicate, which it was said was a means by which Jewish refugees were assisted in obtaining falsified citizenship papers and forged passports in Berlin.

#3 was a note apparently written by FEHSE dated December 12, 1940, and concerned Danish ships in New York Harbor.

#4 was an item consisting of excerpts from "The Progress of Preparedness."

(Exhibits 1A31-29, 31, 33 & 34)

(Serial 4403, Page 14)

Dec. 30,  
1940

LEO WAALEN came to SEBOLD's office and among other papers delivered a letter addressed to Herrn. A. GERHOFF, and so forth, which was signed "Fink". This letter dealt with foreign ships, and their cargoes.

(Serial 4761, Page 17)

January 5,  
1941

Radio messages #148 and #149 were sent to Germany and began as follows:

65-1819

"Fink writes VILLE DE ANVERS on its last trip only sailed to Canada with important cargo of war materials. Goes into dry dock, etc."

These messages concerned foreign ships and their descriptions, particularly English ships, in New York harbor. They are set out in full under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

(Serial 4673, Page 11)

January 6,  
1941

SEBOLD received a letter, addressed to himself, Post Office Box 67, Madison Square Station, and postmarked Weehawken, New Jersey, January 5, 1941. The letter is written in German and, when translated, reads as follows:

"English steamers SINNINGTON COURT, EMPIRE PENQUIN, etc."

The letter deals with the various English and Dutch ships, the type of cargo and the dates of sailing, and also describes them as to whether they are armed, and is signed, "Fink".

(Serial 6264, Page 3)

January 8,  
1941

In a conversation between LEO WAALEN and WILLIAM SEBOLD, in SEBOLD's office, WAALEN stated, among other things, that he recently saw FEHSE and gave him SEBOLD's address and telephone number. SEBOLD told WAALEN that he would like to see FEHSE and to have him call on him one of these days.

(Serial 5862, Page 5)

Radio messages #152 and #153 were sent to Germany and began as follows:



65-1819

"From Fink. English steamers SINNINGTON COURT, EMPIRE PENQUIN, DALLINGTON COURT, middle calibre cannon astern, are loading war materials, among other things, tractors, copper, steel, etc."

These two messages give similar information concerning other English boats.

(Serial 4823, Page 5)

January 10,  
1941

SIEGLER, in conversation with SEBOLD in SEBOLD's office, stated, among other things, that FEHSE and STIGLER have been members of the Nazi Party since 1930; that FEHSE is a very fanatical Nazi. He stated that the last time STIGLER was in Genoa, he wanted to leave ship and go back to Germany, but FEHSE persuaded him to return to America on the grounds that he could be of better use to Germany there. He said that FEHSE had sometime ago left ship in Norway and had mixed with the English seamen; that he then gave reports about boat movements to Germany, which reports caused the sinking of four English boats. From Norway FEHSE went to Gremen and there the Gestapo wanted to hire him, but the German Navy Department took him over. He was then trained in espionage and sent to the United States. SIEGLER stated that FEHSE is the head of the Marine Division in this country.

(Serial 5701, Page 2)

January 13,  
1941

A letter was received by SEBOLD from FEHSE, which was signed, "Fink", and postmarked at New York, New York, January 12, 1941. It began:

"Dutch steamer BLOMERSDYK, middle calibre cannon astern, is loading copper, oil barrels. On same pier are about 50 tanks and 45 trucks, 12 ambulances. Departure from here January 12th, etc."

The letter goes on to describe and give information concerning various other English boats.

(Serial 6264, Page 6)

65-1819

January 17,  
1941

SEBOLD telephoned to FEHSE at the Van Axen Restaurant and made an appointment for him to come to his, SEBOLD's office. FEHSE said that he would come to see him on Monday evening, the 20th, at 9:30 P.M.

(Serial 6138, Page 4)

January 18,  
1941

SEBOLD received a letter from FEHSE, signed "Fink", which began as follows:

"English ship JAVANESE PRINCE armed, loads copper, airplane parts, provisions, hospital supplies. Departure January 23rd for Liverpool. Dutch ship DEMPO, twelve thousand tons, etc."

The letter goes on to describe and set out similar information concerning various other foreign ships.

(Serial 6138, Page 7)

January 20,  
1941

FEHSE came to SEBOLD's office and repeated information concerning his spy activities in Norway, England and Germany before coming to the United States for the Marine Division. He stated that his wife was paid by GERHOFF for his activities here. He stated that he would introduce SEBOLD to his contact, CLAUSING, who carries materials to South America, which are then sent to Germany by the Italian Air Lines; that CLAUSING was known as CARLOS.

He stated that GERHOFF promised him \$125. per month but has not paid him; that he, if he had more money, could spend more time in espionage work. He asked SEBOLD to make an indirect request for money together with an inquiry concerning the success of the connection between him and CLAUSING.

(Serial 6138, Page 4)

January 25,  
1941

SEBOLD found under the door of his office a letter, which read as follows:

65-1819

"Honorable Mr. Sawyer,

Fink would like to see you this evening at 8 o'clock. I have telephoned you several times but unfortunately without results. I will call you a few times more today. In case it is otherwise please telegraph giving a meeting place.

L.E.O.

As a result of this message, SEBOLD telephoned to FEHSE at the Van Axen Restaurant and requested that he come to the office at 9 P.M. instead of 8 P.M.

During the same day messages #165 and #166 were sent to Germany, and began as follows:

"English ship JAVANESE PRINCE armed, loading copper, airplane parts, etc."

These messages go on to describe various English ships, cargoes, etc. and end by stating "both messages from Fink".

(Serial 5116, Pages 3 & 4)

LEO WAALEN, PAUL FEHSE and HARTWIG KLEISS all came to SEBOLD's office. HARTWIG KLEISS stated that he got started into the espionage work through GERHOFF in Lisbon, which meeting with GERHOFF was arranged by FEHSE. In the presence of FEHSE and WAALEN, KLEISS discussed blueprints of the SS AMERICA, showing gun emplacements which he turned over to SEBOLD for transmission to Germany. FEHSE turned over to SEBOLD more information on ship movements in the New York Harbor.

(Serial 6332, Page 5)

January 27,  
1941

Messages #167 and #168 were sent to Germany, which read:

65-1819

Message #167:

"Fink asked whether reports from South America through connection of Fink, Carlos, arrive satisfactorily. He said if he had money at his disposition he could accomplish more and would not be bound to his job."

Message #168:

"A Dutch ship left here on January 16. Had two bombers ready for flying on board. English ships ROYAL CROWN and BOTAVON loading automobiles, etc." The message ended "From Fink."

(Serial 5116, Pages 8 & 9)

January 28,  
1941

Message #93 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"To what address can money for Fink be sent?"

SIEGLER, while at SEBOLD's office, when asked by SEBOLD where the report came from concerning CHURCHILL's being on the British warship GEORGE V, stated that SIEGLER got the report from a man with whom FINK lives; that he is a dock machinist on the U. S. Lines. He said that this same man has furnished FINK with other information on ships.

(Serial 6401, Page 7)

January 29,  
1941

Message #94 was received from Germany, which read as follows:

"Last letter from Carlos received here January 24, 1941. Reports from Carlos are unfortunately somewhat out of date as a result of transmission by letter but are nevertheless important."

(Serial 5116, Page 17)

65-1819

Radio messages #169 and #170 were sent to Germany and began as follows:

"From Fink. Norwegian ship HOERDA loads many heavy machines, oil, benzine, is armed. Besides these there ride in morning hours from 14-17 o'clock another eight English, Norwegian, and Dutch ships with little cargo, etc."

These messages concern various foreign ships in New York Harbor.

(Serial 5116, Page 18)

January 30,  
1941

As a result of receiving German message #94, set out above, SEBOLD telephoned PAUL FEHSE at the Van Axen Restaurant and requested him to come to his office. FEHSE stated he would be along between 9:20 and 10 P.M. FEHSE came to SEBOLD's office and asked him to have the money for himself sent through SEBOLD.

FEHSE handed SEBOLD a handwritten sheet of paper with writing on both sides, written in German, which, when translated, reads as follows:

"Dutch ship DEMPO (reported) stopped here week over sailing time at different anchoring place. I observed her twice. She took on no more cargo. Arrived January 27 Dutch ship same type as DEMPO, etc."

The instrument concerns various other foreign ships arriving and leaving New York Harbor. It ended as follows:

"I do not know how important it is, but I have heard that the U.S.A. will occupy Ireland and protect her with the fleet early in March. It might be well known that the U.S.A. is modernizing its warships with armaments, anti-aircraft guns, reinforcements of decks. Work is being done feverishly in the shipyards. Fink

65-1819

He also produced a portion of a letter that he was writing to GERHOFF. This is one page long and handwritten in German. Translated, it reads as follows:

"Honorable Mr. Gerhoff:

Everything is in the best of butter. I have, as already reported, steady work in my occupation, but make my rounds in the morning before eleven o'clock and evenings after ten o'clock. Sometimes I go here and there and look and look and listen. I think it is better so because of the happenings of last summer. I think that reports through H. S. - Fink as well as mail has always reached you, etc."

He also handed SEBOLD a handwritten telephone message which he said he received from some people that he knows and whom he was to see on the coming Sunday, February 2nd. The message is in German and translated reads as follows:

"One hears that Churchill was on board KING GEORGE V. Therefore secret doings. The big rats are leaving the ship. Possibly also a transfer of valuables. Analogous to Polish fleet (if this is not proveable it is good propaganda. England will hate America more than France. England hates promises of help which are not kept.)"

as follows:

He also handed him various newspaper clippings, headed

- (1) "3,600 BOMBERS NOW SOUGHT BY AUTO INDUSTRY"
- (2) "J. L. LUCKENBACH SEES INCREASE OF 50% IN SHIP BUILDING OUTPUT"
- (3) "SMALL FIRMS BEING CATALOGUED FOR DEFENSE ORDER CONTRACTS"
- (4) "CHRYSLER REPORTS RISE IN U. S. TRUCK ORDERS"
- (5) "U. S. OPENS BIDS ON WOOL SOCKS AND UNDERWEAR"

65-1819

SEBOLD asked him about incendiary pencils. FEHSE said that he used to know some longshoremen who gave him information about ships' cargoes and who used to shove grenade boxes around the smokestacks of the boats they loaded. They offered their services to him to place incendiary pencils in the cargoes. FEHSE stated that he asked GERHOFF about this but that GERHOFF told him not to do any such thing.

He gave SEBOLD two letters, addressed to his wife, which he requested him to send to Lisbon.

FEHSE requested that SEBOLD telephone him after  
3 P.M.

(Serial 6438, Page 4)

as follows: Radio message #171 was sent to Germany and began

"From Fink. Greek KASSANDRA LOULOUETIS loading trucks, hospital articles, ambulances, provisions and munitions for Greece. Swedish ship probably ANNA loading suspiciously. I could not determine what and destination as well as name. About 3500 tons."

(Serial 5116, Page 20)

January 31,  
1941

Radio message #172 was sent to Germany and read as follows:

"From Fink. In harbor are loading eleven English ships, three Greek ships, four Norwegian ships, six Dutch ships, two Polish ships. Eleven of these ships left New York harbor from 25th to 26th January. Others should leave between January 30 and February 2. All armed. Some deep-sea bombs. More particulars in letter."

(Serial 5116, Page 22)

65-1819

February 1,  
1941

Radio messages #95 and #96 were received from Germany and read as follows:

Message #95:

"Your message one six nine report from Fink following the word "Armed" is worthless as generally only precise reports without the non-essentials are useful."

Message #96:

"For Fink, Swedish ANNA carries only 1345 tons. If names cannot be determined report type, characteristic super-structure, paint. Prompt report of the day of departure in all ship reports very important."

(Serial 5250, Page 314)

February 3,  
1941

Message #174 was sent to Germany, which read as follows:

"Please send money for Fink under my name to my bank. Then I will give it to Fink."

(Serial 5250, Page 7)

SEBOLD received at Box 67, Madison Square Station, an envelope postmarked New York, February 1, 1941, which contained the following:

"If you will please send these on to the address of Berhoff."

L.E.O.

"

The letter also contained two documents which were numbered, "Fink 2" and "Fink 3".



65-1819

Instrument #1 began as follows:

"The Consolidated Steel Corporation, Limited, Los Angeles, California, has been given a contract for two marine transport ships. (More particulars will be reported later) Steamer DONALD McKAY (Moore-McCormack Line) will be taken over by the U.S. Navy. Three other ships of this line have already been taken over."

These documents contain similar information concerning various other shipyards working on boats for the United States Navy and also on various boats taken over by the Navy for other purposes.

As above stated, these letters are set out under the testimony of WILLIAM SEBOLD.

(Serial 6501, Page 5)

February 5,  
1941

Radio messages #177 and #178 were sent to Germany and began as follows:

"Fink writes Dutch DEMPO was here a week longer than scheduled departure, etc."

(Serial 5250, Pages 12 & 13)

February 7,  
1941

Message #99 was received from Germany and read as follows:

"Please pay Fink one two five. A further larger sum through you personally in the next few days.  
. . . ."

(Serial 5250, Page 19)

February 8,  
1941

SEBOLD received a letter, postmarked New York, February 7, 1941, which communication is in German and signed, "Fink". Translated, it begins as follows:

65-1819

"Ships in the last report have all left certainly for a large convoy."

The letter deals with various other ships in New York Harbor and also contains the following:

"Two American ships likewise are loading, mainly automobiles, trucks and machine parts, destination Africa. . . The U.S.A. has received permission from the Maritime Commission to permit those reported five ships to sail under the Panama flag. Crews must be foreigners. Two of the steamers have arrived in New York Harbor, are being equipped. . . For some time negotiations have taken place between representatives of American steamship companies and owners of Danish ships which lie here. American lines would charter Danish ships for long period for service to South America, Africa and West Indies. . . The Maritime Commission had determined to sell no further American freighters to foreign lines as ship space is needed for American uses, principally to carry metals for airplane construction."

(Serial 6501, Pages 9 & 10)

February 10,  
1941

Another letter was received by WILLIAM SEBOLD, post-marked New York, February 8, 1941, which contained two typewritten pages, apparently forwarded by LEO WAALLEN and numbered "Fink 4, 1941" and "Fink 5, 1941". The letters, when translated, contained considerable information concerning the construction of ships for the United States Navy and the United States Army. On the bottom of the last page is typewritten:

"Please send on the address of GEHRHOFF.

L.E.O.

65-1819

On the same day SEBOLD telephoned to PAUL FEHSE at the Van Axen Restaurant and made an appointment with him to come to his office that evening.

FEHSE came to the office about 9:45 P.M. SEBOLD handed him \$125.00 and FEHSE counted it out. SEBOLD asked him for a receipt, which FEHSE reluctantly gave. The receipt reads as follows:

February 10, 1941

Received \$125. of H. Sawyer.

P. Fink

FEHSE asked SEBOLD if he had received his last letter and he told him that he had. This referred to the letter received on February 8, 1941. SEBOLD asked FEHSE if LEO prepares the reports himself. FEHSE said not, that the reports are his work; that he takes them in person to LEO; that LEO mails them. He said that sometimes he personally types them up on LEO's typewriter and other times he hands them to LEO in longhand and LEO types them up in his office.

FEHSE asked SEBOLD if he had ever heard of a man named RAYMOND FEUERSTAK. SEBOLD said he had not. FEHSE said that this man used to give ship information also and was supposed to have sent information by radio through a man named [REDACTED] whom SEBOLD believed FEHSE said had a radio on 183rd Street. With regard to FEUERSTAK, FEHSE said that SEBOLD should talk to SIEGLER about him. FEHSE said since the beginning of the war probably two or three thousand Germans have come into the United States and that if the government were to pick two-thirds of these people, they would have practically all of the German agents in the United States. FEHSE said that he was going to meet FEUERSTAK the following Wednesday and that FEUERSTAK lives in New Jersey; that he was caught on an exchange violation in Germany under similar circumstances to those of STRUNCK.

FEHSE then asked him if he knew a steward on the SS WASHINGTON whose name sounded something like WALSCHEFSKY. SEBOLD did not know the name. FEHSE also said that in Hamburg he had met a man by the name of [REDACTED] that he had been sent to this man's place and

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b7C  
had waited for him; and that this man [REDACTED] had given him an examination in the English language and had suggested that he hire out on English boats. FEHSE said he refused to do this, saying that the English would throw him overboard. This man asked FEHSE if he could play a piano and said that if he could he would be a good radio man. FEHSE also asked SEBOLD for [REDACTED] address in Lisbon and referred to [REDACTED]

FEHSE also asked about the transmission of radio messages, time of day, technical data, etc. FEHSE said he would like to quit his job; that he is going to hang around the seamen's home among the sailors to gather information; that he might also get himself registered on a couple of waiting lists to have an excuse for not working.

SEBOLD told FEHSE that the other side had said more money would be following in a few days, and SEBOLD would get in touch with him when it arrived.

(Serial 6501, Page 2)

(Incomplete from here on. Complete summary will be subsequently furnished.)

65-1819

March 29,  
1941

Special Agents of the Bureau approached PAUL FEHSE on the Steamship SIBONEY, which was then preparing to leave the Port of New York. FEHSE was at that time signing on the SIBONEY as a fry cook. He accompanied Agents to the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation where he executed a detailed statement, admitting that he wrote and mailed in Brooklyn, New York, an air mail envelope addressed to -

[REDACTED]

b7C

and the letter which was enclosed therein contained information as to the movement of English ships into and out of the Port of New York. FEHSE stated he obtained the information as to the movement of the ships by observing English ships at docks around New York City. He stated that the return address on the back of the envelope was fictitious.

FEHSE further admitted that he has written several other letters of like nature to [REDACTED] at the above address in Italy concerning the movement of English ships into and out of the Port of New York.

April 1,  
1941

A Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York returned an indictment charging PAUL FEHSE and JOHN DOE, whose identity was unknown, with conspiracy to violate the Registration Act. On the same date FEHSE was arraigned before Judge EDWARD A. CONGER, of the Southern District of New York, at which time he entered a plea of "guilty" and was sentenced to serve one year and one day in a Federal institution to be designated by the Attorney General.

FEHSE is now confined in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

65-1819

FEHSE

Assistant Director E. J. Connelley swore to a complaint on June 27, 1941 before United States Commissioner MARTIN C. EPSTEIN, Brooklyn, Eastern District of New York, charging PAUL FEHSE and others with conspiracy to violate Sections 32 and 34 of Title 50, United States Code.

FEHSE who was serving a sentence of one year and one day imposed upon him in the Southern District of New York, New York City on April 1, 1941 after pleading guilty to conspiring to violate the Registration Act, Section 233, Title 22, U. S. C. A. was, through arrangements made with the United States Department of Justice, removed from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, to the Federal Detention Headquarters, New York City, arriving on June 26, 1941. He was brought to the New York Bureau Office, United States Court House Building, Foley Square, New York, New York and questioned and made the following signed statements:-

June 29, 1941

This is the statement of PAUL OTTO ALWIN FEHSE

b7C  
I, PAUL OTTO ALWIN FEHSE, make the following statement freely and voluntarily to [REDACTED] who have been introduced to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice.

I have been told I do not have to make this statement, and that the same can be used against me in court. In giving this statement, no threats or promises have been made against me.

I was born in HOHENWARTHE, Germany, in the province of Sachsen, on July 22, 1909. I came to the United States in 1934 and later, in 1938, at Jersey City, New Jersey, I became a citizen of the United States.

In October of 1939 I got a job as a cook on the S.S. Scanmail of the Scantic Lines, at Jersey City, New Jersey, which ship was sailing for Norway, but on the way the ship was ordered by the English authorities to stop at some port in the British Isles, near the Orkney Islands. From there we sailed to Oslo, Norway, and from Oslo, Norway, we sailed to Gottenborg, Sweden. At Gottenborg I jumped ship and traveled to Bremen, Germany, on a small German freighter. From Bremen I traveled to Hamburg, Germany. I arrived in Hamburg, Germany, on December 23, 1939.

When I was in Oslo, Norway, I went to the German Consul to see if he could help me get a boat back to Germany, but he told me that he could not help me. Later, I found a captain of a ship who took me to Bremen, Germany. Upon my arrival in Bremen, Germany, the ship was contacted by the harbor police, who were in uniform, for regular inspection purposes. One of the uniformed harbor policemen talked with me and when the uniformed officer of the harbor police learned that the ship I had sailed on stopped at the British Isles, he asked me what I saw, and I told him that I had seen a couple of German freighters and that the ship "Cap Norte" was there. The officer did not allow me to get off the ship, but he took along the name of my wife and mother so that they could bring along identification papers for me.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

I stayed on the ship overnight, and the next morning, when my wife came and brought my identification papers, I was released. Then my wife and I went back to Hamburg, Germany, where my wife lives. About December 27th, I registered at the police station located at the STADTHAUS BRUECKE in Hamburg, Germany, which was required of all persons living in the city. About January 2, 1940, I went to the re-immigration office, located on the Esplanade in Hamburg, with the intention of establishing a permanent residence with my wife, child and mother, and I wanted to find out what I had to do to stay in Germany. I was given some papers to fill out about my personal history. I sent some of the papers in the next day and then eight days later, I brought back other papers about my personal identification to this office.

At that time, I remember talking to a man whose name, I think, is [REDACTED]. During the conversation with him, he asked me if I could speak English and if I could play the piano and if I would work on an English ship. I told him that I could speak English, but that I was not willing to work on an English ship, because it was too dangerous. He also told me that he did not think that I could stay in Germany.

b7C  
About the middle of January, I went to the re-immigration office and again saw [REDACTED] and he told me that my application to stay in Germany had not been approved and that I would have to leave. He explained that it could possibly be arranged after the war that I could come back to Germany. He said that I could not stay at that time because I could not prove my Aryan ancestry, because my mother would not tell me who my father was. He did tell me that I should come back in a few days and maybe something could be done. In the meantime, I went over to the office of the United States lines and inquired about traveling back to the United States. I also went to the office of the United States Consul in Hamburg and applied for, and later obtained, an American passport.

About January 24, 1940, I went back to the re-immigration office and I spoke with [REDACTED] then introduced me to ADOLPH GERHOFF, and he told me that GERHOFF wanted to talk to me. GERHOFF asked me if I was going back to New York, and I told him I was. He then asked me to send him letters about English ship movements in and about New York. He asked me to send him information about English ships coming to and leaving New York, and also to write him what they were loading. I told GERHOFF about my case, and he said that that could be arranged later. GERHOFF did not give me any money, but he said that later he would straighten it out. When I told him that I would send him the information, he told me to meet him for lunch about January 27th at the Domator Railroad Station Restaurant, located on LOIGNY PLATZ.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse



About January 27th, at noon, I met GERHOFF at this restaurant, and during the time we ate lunch, GERHOFF talked about secret inks and about radio codes, and he said that they had a school to teach people about secret inks and radio codes. He told me just to send him air mail letters about English ships coming to and leaving New York. He said that because I was leaving for New York, he could not show me those things. We talked about the war and GERHOFF told me about a German cruiser that was badly damaged and about some English submarines that were caught. From this conversation, I gathered that GERHOFF was a navy officer, but he was always dressed in civilian clothes. At the time GERHOFF asked me when I was leaving to reach the S.S. Manhattan, on which I had a ticket, to sail to the United States from Genoa, Italy. I told him I was leaving some time during the beginning of February, 1940, and he told me that he might go along with me on the train.

Several days later, I received a post card from GERHOFF, and he told me he would be on the same train that I was taking to Genoa, Italy. In order to get a good seat on the train, I got on at the ALTONA Railroad Station. The post card that GERHOFF had sent me told me that he would get on the train at the main railroad station in Hamburg. Later, after the train left Hamburg, I walked through the train and saw GERHOFF sitting in a compartment. GERHOFF then gave me the following names and addresses, where I was to send letters about the English ships from New York:

ADOLPH GERHOFF, c/o H. Peters, Commandit Gesellschaft,  
Hamburg 8, Stoeckelhoern 11, Germany.

[REDACTED] I do not know.  
[REDACTED]

b7c GERHOFF also gave me the name and address of some one I cannot remember in Stockholm, Sweden. Later, in New York, I wrote about seven letters containing information about English ships in New York City to [REDACTED] one or two letters to [REDACTED] and one letter to GERHOFF himself, in care of PETER at the Commandit Gesellschaft in Hamburg, Germany. I never wrote any letters to Stockholm, Sweden.

We also talked about general war conditions. During the conversation, I told GERHOFF that I had read in books from the last war about pencils that caused fires. GERHOFF told me that they do not use those things. GERHOFF also told me that he was well-acquainted with New York, as he had been there before, and that he also visited China. GERHOFF also told me that money would be sent to me later and that then I could send it to my wife.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fahse

GERHOFF told me that when I sent letters to him, I should not use my right name; that I should use the name "FINK" or some name sounding like "FINK". I told GERHOFF that because of what he asked me to do, I did not feel free to sail on the S.S. Manhattan, because I knew most of the crew on the boat, inasmuch as I had worked on the boat before. I told him that I knew FRANZ STIGLER very well, and I think I told GERHOFF that FRANZ STIGLER was a good fellow and might be a good man to carry things back and forth from Genoa to the United States. In the meantime, I had sent a telegram to FRANZ STIGLER at Genoa, Italy, to meet me at the train station. When the train arrived at the railroad station in Genoa, Italy, I met FRANZ STIGLER and introduced him to ADOLPH GERHOFF. I told FRANZ STIGLER that I had seen his family in Hamburg, Germany, and that they were very well. FRANZ STIGLER and I went to a hotel near the railroad station and I took a room. GERHOFF went alone to the same hotel and also took a room.

At the hotel, I told FRANZ STIGLER what GERHOFF asked me to do. The next day, I met GERHOFF at the hotel and then he asked me if I knew ERWIN SIEGLER, and he mentioned other names that I don't remember. I did not give him any reply. I also had lunch with GERHOFF on one of the days I was in Genoa, Italy, when we just talked about general things.

The morning after I arrived in Genoa, Italy, I made arrangements to sail on the S.S. Excambion. While at Genoa, Italy, I never met [REDACTED] GERHOFF merely told me what he looked like. GERHOFF also told me that [REDACTED]

b7C [REDACTED] I stayed in Genoa, Italy, about three days altogether and then I sailed on the S.S. Excambion for New York. The ship arrived in Jersey City, New Jersey, about February 26th or 28th, 1940, I believe.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

b7C

(The following questions were by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the responses are by PAUL FEHSE.)

Q. What did you do when you arrived in the United States?

A. I took a room in the Y. M. C. A. for one or two days.

Q. Then where did you go?

A. I then took a room in Seventieth Street at some boarding house.

Q. How long did you stay there?

A. I believe about four weeks.

Q. Then where did you go?

A. I then lived at 326 Sixtieth Street, West New York, with ALFRED BROKHOFF, who was a friend of mine.

Q. How long have you known BROKHOFF?

A. Five or six years.

Q. What did BROKHOFF do?

A. He worked on the United States Lines piers.

Q. When did you send your first letter back to GERHOFF?

A. In March, 1940.

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Q. To whom did you send the letter?

A. [REDACTED]

Q. What did the letter contain?

A. Information about English ships going and coming from New York.

Q. Did you send it air mail?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you prepare the letter?

A. On the typewriter.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

Q. Whose typewriter?

A. I borrowed the typewriter from LEO WAALEN.

Q. Who is LEO WAALEN?

A. He is a friend of mine.

Q. And how long have you known LEO WAALEN?

A. Three years.

Q. Did LEO WAALEN or ALFRED BROKHOF help you prepare this letter?

A. No.

Q. How did you get the information that was in the letter?

A. I went around piers and looked them over.

Q. Which piers?

A. Where the ships were lying.

Q. In New Jersey or New York?

A. New York and Brooklyn.

Q. How many more letters after this of a similar nature did you send over to GERHOFF.

A. About eight letters altogether.

Q. Over what period of time?

A. From March until the beginning of July, 1940.

Q. To whom were these letters sent,

67C  
A. Three letters to [REDACTED] by air mail; two more letters by air mail to [REDACTED] and I sent two letters to Harry Sawyer to be sent.

Q. What did these letters contain?

A. Information about English ships coming in from Europe.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

Q. Did you mail any more letters after that?

A. I think - I didn't send any until December of 1940.

Q. Why didn't you send any?

A. I knew I was followed and I was afraid and I wanted to stop it.

Q. Tell us what you know about HARRY SAWYER.

A. I met him in Central Park and was introduced to him by FRANZ STIGLER. ERWIN SIEGLER was there too. This was in June of 1940. We were sitting in Central Park and HARRY said that he has a radio station to send those things over; that he arrived in New York in 1940 and he was in Hamburg and Cologne; that he had lots of little photographs and he showed them to me. They were very small, and I couldn't make anything out. He said that he was sent from over there; that he had a station.

Q. What has HARRY SAWYER'S business been over here?

A. I think to get information about everything and send it over there.

Q. And you just reported ships?

A. I just reported the ships.

Q. Tell us what you know about your entire relations with HARRY SAWYER and other people who might be mixed up in this business.

A. I recall meeting HARRY SAWYER twice up at Central Park. At each time I wanted to give him two hand-written messages about English ships, but he told me that I should typewrite them and mail them to him. He gave me his address where I should send them. Later I typed these letters and mailed them to HARRY SAWYER. I don't remember HARRY SAWYER'S box number. I think it was Central Annex, New York. My understanding was that SAWYER would radio the contents of these over there. Sometime before I met HARRY SAWYER, FRANZ STIGLER had given me a slip of paper, which was given to him in Genoa by some person. He gave me a name, but it wasn't GERHOFF. It was another name. The piece of paper contained the names [redacted] of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and [redacted] New York. STIGLER told me that these two men were amateur radio operators. The slip also contained the name and address of a third party, which I don't remember. STIGLER told me to find out how these people were; to find out if they were sympathetic with Germany.

Later I walked by [redacted] but I never saw him personally. I never saw [redacted] because I was afraid I might get caught.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

b7c

On one occasion when I met HARRY SAWYER at the Central Park, I gave him six photographs, which I had obtained from some man, whose name I don't remember, on 86th Street. These photographs were a private idea of some man. I remember that the photographs contained sketches of a balloon, airplane, bomber, invisible ship, smoke, a submarine life saver and a magnetic tank trap. Copies of these photographs have been shown to me, and I remember that they were something like I gave HARRY SAWYER, but I can't say for sure whether I gave these specific ones to HARRY SAWYER.

About this time, I wrote a letter to HARRY SAWYER, which I mentioned above. I have been shown a photograph of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box #574, Grand Central Annex, New York City, bearing postmark July 2, 1940, at Newark, New Jersey, and a typewritten letter dated 2/7/40, starting with the letter F and beginning, "Queen Elizabeth" hat ammaherndio, 000 t., etc. and ending with the words "mach Engl. ausgelaufen." I typed the envelope and the letter and sent them to HARRY SAWYER. I have also indicated on the photographic copies that the letter was mine and I sent it to HARRY SAWYER. I got the information contained in this letter by walking around the piers. This letter is written in German and deals with the movements of English, Belgian and Dutch ships.

Later I met HARRY SAWYER again up at Central Park, and he told me about where he was living in Hamburg and that he went a couple of times from Cologne to Hamburg and he had lost his passport, and he had no money to get a license for his radio station here. I also told him about my experiences with GERHOFF in Hamburg.

Later I again met HARRY SAWYER up at Central Park and we talked about DOLD, who was Chief Steward on the S.S. Excambion when I returned to the United States from Genoa, Italy. I told SAWYER that I tried to meet DOLD on the Excambion to see if he would carry something across, but I did not meet him. I also read in a magazine about battleship protection and I asked HARRY if the other side knew that. I think that SAWYER told me that Germany gets those things.

b7c  
Later I wrote HARRY SAWYER two letters. I have been shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Box #574, Grand Central Annex, New York City, bearing return address [redacted] New Jersey, postmarked July 19, 1940, at West New York, New Jersey. I have also been shown a photographic copy of a letter dated July 15, 1940, which is typewritten in German, which I have translated, reading as follows:

"Speed boats, 60 feet, 12 feet wide, 3 Wright motors, high explosive gasoline, 60 knots speed. Are built in naval yard, Washington, D. C. For trial runs transported to lake across land to Chicago.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

"Four torpedoes, ten feet long, twelve-inch diameter. 1 FLAK 3 inches, aft. Five-man crew. Eight miles on batteries in case of emergency. Forty on hand; more than one hundred ordered. Are not sure. Torpedo boats, fifty build, with eighteen-inch torpedo tubes instead of twenty inches, which are customary in America. With reference to turret towers on the new 36,000 ton battleships, three-inch steel turret construction, two-inch cover. Everything welded; not riveted.

Airplane carriers. From keel to WANDUNG (?) two inches to water line, one inch thick with ten inch flange. WINKELFORM (?) not far enough for additional information.

Via FINK from HARD"

b7c I typed this letter and sent it to HARRY SAWYER. The information in this letter came from HARD, whom I know to be HARTWIG KLEISS, chef on the S.S. America. I did not get the information in this letter myself, but I merely sent it to HARRY SAWYER. I do not know anyone by the name of [REDACTED] and the return address on the envelope is false. I have indicated on the letter and envelope that I wrote the letter and sent it to HARRY SAWYER. I remember typing this letter on WAALLEN'S typewriter.

I have been shown photographic copies of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Box #574, Grand Central Annex, New York City, postmarked July 17, 1940, at New York, New York, as well as a typewritten letter in German dated July 9, 1940, and July 15, 1940. This letter contains information starting with the words "ABGEFAHREN SEIT LETZTEM BERICHT,". The letter ended with the words "SCHIFFE SCHEINEN AN HAND ZU SEIN". This letter contains information about Dutch, English, Belgian and Norwegian ships at New York and also deals with their cargoes. I obtained this information by walking around the docks myself and from looking in the newspapers. I have indicated on the photographic copy that I typed the same and sent it to HARRY SAWYER.

I believe I typed this letter on my old typewriter. I remember that some time in July, 1940, I threw this typewriter away in some junk yard, because I was afraid I was being followed.

b7c In July, 1940, I left BROKHOFF'S place and wanted to join the S.S. America, which was at Newport News, Virginia. I was in Newport News about a week and couldn't hold a job on the S.S. America. I was told to go back to New York and to report to [REDACTED] United States Lines.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

b7C

[REDACTED] told me in New York that he couldn't put me on the America, but maybe later he could put me on another ship. When I returned to New York, I stayed at a hotel for eight days and then I moved to 333 West 22nd Street. This was about August, 1940. In July, 1940, I suspected that I was being followed and I dropped everything.

When I was living with ALFRED BROKHOFF in New Jersey, I told him about what I was doing, getting information on ships in New York and sending it over there.

I have been shown a photographic copy of an envelope and a letter. The envelope was addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, General Post Office, Box #334, New York City, bearing the postmark Secaucus, New Jersey, October 16, 1940. The letter is typewritten in German and I have translated the same as follows:

"G. HOFF. B. S. Elizabeth has crew on board. Probably goes to Boston and back to be a transporter. Looks the same as reported on its arrival. Not armed. S.S. Manhattan and Washington supposed to go in dock to be hospital and transport ships. Shall go to China now. More ships of the Grace Line went through the same process. Belong to the U. S. A. Navy. Ville de Liege and Ville de Anvers, former U. S. L. ships in New York and getting anti-mine rings. Go out with war materials October 16th to England.

FINK"

On a copy of this photograph I have identified that I sent this letter to HARRY SAWYER.

Toward the end of 1940, I told my friend LEO WAALEN, whom I had known for three years, after I arrived in the United States from Germany, what I was doing. On one occasion I took LEO WAALEN along to meet FRANZ STIGLER. We went to some place on 23rd Street and talked about what FRANZ and I were doing. After LEO WAALEN met FRANZ STIGLER, I left and I don't know what they talked about. On one occasion at a later date, WAALEN told me that he had talked with HARRY SAWYER and HARRY SAWYER told him that he had received a radio message that I could return to Germany.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse



I have been shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Box 334, General Post Office, New York City, postmarked November 17, 1940, containing a message written in German, which I have translated as follows:

"Ville de Arlon, 7:00 A.M. Departed November 15th in order to meet convoy. Has anti-mine ring."

I have identified this letter and have indicated that I sent it to HARRY SAWYER.

I have been shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Post Office Box #334, General Post Office, postmarked November 20, 1940, at New York, New York, as well as a copy of a letter typed in German starting "S.S. Samaria und Western Prince", and ending "Ansuehmen nach e. /s/ FINK". This letter contained information about English and Dutch ships and their cargoes.

My general understanding with HARRY SAWYER was that he would radio my material to a radio station in Hamburg, Germany, and that what he did not radio, he should send over there by some other way.

I was shown a photographic copy of a letter and envelope. The envelope was addressed to HERN. A. GERHOFF, per Adr. H. PETERS, Commandit Gesellschaft, Hamburg 8, Stoeckelhoern 11, and the letter was dated December 14, 1940 and typed in German as follows: (translated)

"Everything all right. Molestation stopped. Personal letter follows. Best wishes.

/s/ FINK"

I was shown a photographic copy of a typed letter in German starting "DEM DEUTSCHEN GEN. CONSUL AT WURDE MITGETEILT", etc. a letter dated December 12, 1940, starting "IM NY HAFEN LIEGEN ALLTEAN MEIST NEUE GUTE DAENISCHE SCHIFFE", as well as a pamphlet entitled, "The Progress of Preparedness". I recall typing the envelope and the letter dated December 14, 1940, myself. The rest of the material was given to me by a Danish seaman, who was accompanied by a girl, on 86th Street. This Danish fellow told me that he did not like the Danish Consul here because he wanted to go back to Denmark and he couldn't. I recall giving all of these things to LEO WAALEN to deliver to HARRY SAWYER. I have identified these items by stating that I turned them over to LEO WAALEN to give to HARRY SAWYER.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

I wish to state that sometime in June of 1940, FRANZ STIGLER visited me at 326 Sixtieth Street, West New York, New Jersey, where I had a room. FRANZ STIGLER gave me \$800 cash. I don't remember that FRANZ STIGLER told me who had sent the money to me, but I imagine GERHOFF sent the money to me, because he told me in Hamburg, Germany, that he was going to arrange something for me. At this time, FRANZ STIGLER only stayed in my place five minutes and left. I was shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, P. B. 67, Madison Square Station, New York City, postmarked Weehawken, New Jersey, January 5, 1941, and a typed letter written in German, starting as follows: "E. D. 'SINNINGTON COURT', 'EMPIRE PENGUIN'", etc., and ending, "DOCK TANKER 'VOCO', CANADA FLAGGE, unbestueckt", signed "FINK". I have identified this letter by writing thereon that I had sent it to HARRY SAWYER.

I was shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Box #67, Madison Square Station, New York City, postmarked January 12, 1941, at New York, as well as a letter starting, "HOLL. D. 'BLOMERSDYK' MITLERES" and ending, "LIONA' NOCH IN WERFT", signed "FINK". This letter, which was typewritten in German, deals with information on Dutch, Polish, English and Norwegian boats in New York. I have identified the photographic copy of this letter by indicating that I sent the same to HARRY SAWYER.

I was shown a photographic copy of an envelope addressed to Mr. HARRY SAWYER, Madison Square Station, New York City, dated January 18, 1941, postmarked at New York, New York, as well as a copy of a typewritten letter in German starting "ENGL. D. JAVANESE PRINCE", and ending, "SIRKA, 3500 ton". This letter contains information about English, Dutch, Norwegian, Greek and Swedish ships and their cargoes. I have identified the photographic copy of this letter by stating that I sent it to SAWYER.

I started visiting HARRY SAWYER'S office on the Sixth Floor in some building near 42nd Street & Broadway, from January to March, 1941. I think I visited SAWYER'S office about ten times. I recall at one time when I was up in SAWYER'S office talking to him about HEINRICH CLAUSING, who was a vegetable cook on the S.S. Argentina, I think that I told SAWYER that I sent a personal letter to CLAUSING in South America, so that he could mail it via the Italian Air Lines to my wife in Germany. SAWYER appeared interested in getting things over there. He asked me to bring CLAUSING up to the office, which I did at a later date.

On one occasion I recall that when I came up to HARRY SAWYER'S office with LEO WAALEN, I met HARTWIG KLEISS. I remember that HARTWIG KLEISS left shortly after WAALEN and I arrived.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

I don't remember what we talked about.

In all I received about \$225. from HARRY SAWYER. I recall at one time SAWYER paid me \$100., and at another time he paid me \$125. I had asked SAWYER for some money twice and he told me that he would have to radio Germany for permission to pay me the money. Later, I received this money from SAWYER. During the rest of the times I was up at SAWYER'S office, we talked about various things. I don't remember about everything we talked about.

I recall giving SAWYER newspaper clippings which were of interest to me.

I know a man by the name of WALISCHEWSKI, whom I met in 1940 when he was on the S.S. Washington. I recall that I gave him along a copy of a letter that I had sent air mail to Genoa, Italy, containing information about English ships.

I remember that when I was up at HARRY SAWYER'S office at different times, I was there with LEO WAALLEN, HARTWIG KLEISS, HEINRICH CLAUSING, BLANK and STADE.

I recall that WALISCHEWSKI gave me the name of REUPER and his address, and told me to look him up, because he might know something. I went out to REUPER'S place by bus. I remember that the bus rode along the highway on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River for several miles and then made a left turn by the park. I met REUPER in a restaurant near there.. I asked REUPER if he knew anything about radio connections to Germany. REUPER denied categorically that he had anything to do with it. I then left his place after a few minutes.

I also want to state that I became acquainted with one EICHENLAUB, who operates the Little Casino Tavern, near 86th Street and Lexington Avenue. On one occasion I asked EICHENLAUB if he knew anyone who had radio connections or who knows anything about radio, and he told me about a fellow named STADE. I then arranged to bring STADE up to HARRY SAWYER'S office and SAWYER talked with STADE about the radio business. During the times I was up at HARRY SAWYER'S office, I delivered a number of reports, newspaper clippings and other things involving England and the United States. I have been shown a number of photographic copies and photostatic copies of reports that I have identified as being delivered by me to HARRY SAWYER. I don't remember everything I brought to HARRY SAWYER'S office, and I don't remember everything I said while at HARRY SAWYER'S office.

Signed

Paul O. A. Fehse

I have read this statement, consisting of fourteen pages, including this one, and the same is true according to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand the English language and I have signed each page of this statement.

---

PAUL OTTO ALWIN FERSE

b7C  
[REDACTED]  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 United States Court House  
Foley Square, New York, New York

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
607 United States Court House  
Foley Square, New York, New York

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PAUL FEHSE

b7C The following information was furnished by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] United States Steamship Lines relative  
to the salary received by PAUL FEHSE:

	SS MANHATTAN	SALARY
Grill Cook		
12/23/38 - 1/26/39		\$176.06
Fish Cook 3/4		194.59
3/30		125.41
4/27		134.68
5/24		125.14
6/23		145.34
7/20		141.24
8/17		152.18
9/7		120.78
Vacation 9/14		32.45
Grill Cook	SS AMERICA	
7/19/40 - 7/23/40		35.50
8/9		107/10
		\$1490.47

VEC:JKB

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The following description of FEHSE was obtained:

Age	31
Height	5'8"
Weight	150 lbs.
Eyes	Brown
Hair	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Build	Medium
Born	Hohenwarthe, Germany, July 22, 1909
Citizenship	American, naturalized 10/4/38.
Occupation	Cook
Education	8 years - Hohenwarthe Public Schools, Trade School at Dessau, Anhalt, Germany.
Relatives:	
Wife	[REDACTED] b7C Hamburg, Germany
Daughter	[REDACTED]
Mother	Hamburg, Germany EMMA FEHSE Grindelsteig 1, Hamburg, Germany
Grandmother	FREDERICA FEHSE Grindelsteig 1, Hamburg, Germany
Mother-in-Law	MARTHA GRAGA Klauhsgrathstrasse 31A, Hamburg, Germany.
Draft Registration	Order No. 739 Class 3 Local Board #4, Hudson County, N.J. 54th & Hudson Avenue West New York, N. J.

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

FEUERSTAK.

1. Immigration and Naturalization.

Clerk, U. S. District Court,  
S. D. of New York.

2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.

William Sebold.

3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.

4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).

5. Employment Record.

b7c

[REDACTED] U.S.S. Lines.

6. History and Prior Activities.

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RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE, with aliases:  
 Raymond Feuerstak, Raymond Feuerstake,  
 Raimung Feuerstacke

125 - 73rd Street;  
 North Bergen, New Jersey

S.6151 - Formerly chief tourist steward  
 on the S. S. Manhattan of the  
 United States Lines

\* \* \* \* \*

At the office of the clerk of the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, Brooklyn, New York, it has been determined that RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE on July 29, 1921, filed his declaration of intention number 100653. He stated that he was born at Danzig, Germany, October 20, 1886, that his occupation was that of an engineer, and that he resided at 160 West End Avenue, New York City.

The above report further reflected that FEUERSTACKE emigrated from Bremen, Germany, to New York, N. Y., on the S. S. Neckar, and that on February 20, 1925, he became a United States citizen and was furnished certificate number 2194465.

At the United States Lines, Pier 60, North River, New York, there is a personnel file pertaining to RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE which indicates that he was a chief tourist steward on the S. S. Manhattan until May 5, 1940, at which time he was discharged for carrying letters in violation of the Postal Laws while employed on the S. S. Manhattan.

A search of the indices of the New York Field Division reveals that the matter entitled ALLEGED ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES ON THE S. S. MANHATTAN OF THE UNITED STATES LINES; ESPIONAGE - G, New York file 65-1283, reflects that RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE was discharged from the United States Lines after being caught in possession of letters prior to the sailing of the S. S. Manhattan from New York to Italian ports on April 20, 1940, by the customs agents at New York City. After FEUERSTACKE was searched he was found to be in possession of several letters which did not contain any return address and which letters were to be sent to individuals residing in Germany. It



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might be mentioned that among these letters were two letters bearing the return address of 17 Battery Place, Room 1943, which is the room occupied by the German Consulate at New York City.

With reference to the above letters found in the possession of FEUERSTACKE, he was stated to have informed customs agent [REDACTED] that these letters had been given to him by passengers on the last eastbound trip of the S. S. Manhattan, and according to the customs this statement was absolutely untrue as it is noted that some of these letters bear the names and addresses of senders giving New York addresses. The customs also stated that eleven of the letters found in FEUERSTACKE'S possession had Italian postage stamps affixed thereto. The letters in question were seized in violation of Sections 304 and 308, Title 18, United States Code Annotated, and Articles 120 and 121 of the Customs Regulation of 1937, and were delivered into the custody of the Post Office Inspector in Charge, General Post Office, 31st Street and Eighth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

b7C S. 3526 reflects that [REDACTED] United States Lines, was in receipt of a letter from one [REDACTED] under date of September 3, 1940. [REDACTED] requested to know whether MR. RAIMUNG FEUERSTACKE, chief tourist steward of the S. S. Manhattan, was still doing service on this ship. [REDACTED] further stated that "MR. FEUERSTACKE is a very good friend of his and that we have no letters from him during the last three weeks, not knowing his exact whereabouts."

Investigation at Lima, Peru, revealed that [REDACTED] is a woman and the wife [REDACTED] who does not bear a very good reputation at Lima, Peru, and it is possible that [REDACTED] may be a mail drop for espionage agents inasmuch as her nationality is German and she had been complaining to the postal authorities about the tampering with her mail.

S. 5532 indicates that FEUERSTACKE was reported to [REDACTED] whose last known address [REDACTED]

S. 6501, p. 3 and 4, February 10, 1941. On this date PAUL FEHSE came to WILLIAM SEBOLD'S office, Room 627-628, 152 West 42nd Street, and asked SEBOLD if he ever heard of a man named RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE, and SEBOLD said he did not. FEHSE stated that this man used to give ship information and also was supposed to have

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b7C

sent information by radio through a man named [REDACTED] FENSE told SEBOLD that SEBOLD should talk to Subject ERWIN SIEGLER about FEUERSTACKE.

S. 6684, p.3, March 4, 1941. On this date ERWIN SIEGLER met SEBOLD at SEBOLD'S office, and when SEBOLD asked him about FEUERSTACKE' SIEGLER said he was a blabber mouth; that SEBOLD better stay away from him; that he talks too much when he is drunk; that he is on the black list of the FBI and that FEUERSTACKE had got himself fired for carrying letters to the other side while working on the S. S. Manhattan.

b7C

The following is a description of RAYMOND FEUERSTACKE as obtained by Special Agent [REDACTED] from personal observation and from naturalization records:

Age	54
Born	October 20, 1886, at Danzig, Germany
Height	5' 6"
Weight	180 lbs.
Build	Heavy
Complexion	Fair
Eyes	Blue
Hair	Bald; brownish color on sides
Peculiarities	Mouth full of gold teeth which are very noticeable when smiling
Speaks English and German	
Very friendly type of individual	
Citizenship	U. S. citizen, certificate number 2194465 issued at Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1925
Occupation	Seaman
Criminal Record	Bureau being requested to furnish same

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b7C WITNESS CLASSIFICATION  
[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible  
William G. Sebold
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence
4. Microphone Surveillances (Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

FEC:PAM

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Re; [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C  
b7D

Subject DOLD told WILLIAM SEBOLD that his contact man at Genoa [REDACTED] and that he had delivered material to [REDACTED] for transmittal to Germany. From a confidential source, it was learned [REDACTED] has gone to Vienna to open a new territory. He is believed to be in Vienna at the present time.

S-3045, p.34

S-3265, pp. 32 - 34

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b7C  
WITNESS CLASSIFICATION  
[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization
2. Espionage Activities -- Known or Possible  
William G. Sebold
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence
4. Microphone Surveillance (Admissibility Questionable)
5. Employment Record
6. History and Prior Activities

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NAME..... [REDACTED]

Address... [REDACTED]

May 19,  
1941.

[REDACTED] while talking with WILLIAM SEBOLD in his office about radio operators stated that he knew a [REDACTED] was not certain about this man, but he used to give him some hints once in awhile about codes.

June 9,  
1941.

b7C  
SEBOLD met STADE [REDACTED] claimed to have some very important information which was given him by a friend from Canada, and who is illegally in America. He said this man had crossed in convoys from Canada, three or four times and had given him, [REDACTED] information on the exact longitude and latitude of convoy meeting places as well as information concerning wave lengths, code signals etc., used on convoy boats for communication purposes. [REDACTED] wanted between \$200. and \$300. for this information.

June 10,  
1941.

[REDACTED] again came to SEBOLD's office in order to sell the information as to where British convoys were formed, to SEBOLD for \$200.00. When SEBOLD demanded the source of the information he reluctantly said a friend named [REDACTED] had given it to him. [REDACTED] an effort to reach him on the telephone for the purpose of asking him to come to SEBOLD's office. SEBOLD told [REDACTED] to get hold of his friend and meet him at EICHENLAUB's place on 85th Street at midnight. [REDACTED] then said his friend from Canada, [REDACTED] crossed the Canadian border in a row boat in order to get into the U.S.A; that he is a highly excitable and a wild type of an individual.

June 11,  
1941.

[REDACTED] telephoned to SEBOLD at his office and stated he had not been able to locate his friend and would try to see him, SEBOLD, the following day.

[REDACTED] is a recent subject and not much is known of him as yet. He is married and has two young children.)

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7c

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC:PAM

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Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7c

The identity of this individual is not known.  
It was reported by RENE MEZENEN to WILLIAM SEBOLD that  
[REDACTED] working as a  
German spy in England. MEZENEN [REDACTED]  
about September 25, 1940 in Lisbon.  
[REDACTED] introduced MEZENEN [REDACTED]

Serial 3045, p.48



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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION.

b7c

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances - Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance - (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.

FEC:PAM

65-1819

Re: [REDACTED]

Address: [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] was mentioned to  
WILLIAM SEBOLD by RENE MEZENEN [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] According to MEZENEN, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Anti-Semitic propaganda.  
His identity is not known.

Serial 3045, p.48

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WITNESS CLASSIFICATION .

b7C

[REDACTED]

1. Immigration and Naturalization.
2. Espionage Activities - Known or Possible.  
William Sebold.
3. Surveillances- Corroborative or Direct Evidence.
4. Microphone Surveillance- (Admissibility Questionable).
5. Employment Record.
6. History and Prior Activities.